

SECTION A      TIME: 15 MINUTES

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE

Advances in technology which is used broadly here to mean the application of knowledge to an activity offer, at least, a partial way out of our predicament. In most cases, "appropriate" technologies will no longer be engineering schemes, techniques, or methods that enable us to claim more of nature's resources but, instead, systems that allow us to benefit more from the resources we already have. As long as the resulting gains are directed toward bettering the environment and the lives of the less fortunate instead of toward increased consumption by the rich, such efforts will reduce human impacts on the earth.

The power of technology to help meet human needs was a critical missing piece in the world-view of Thomas Malthus, the English curate whose famous 1798 essay postulated that the growth of human population would outstrip the earth's food-producing capabilities. His prediction was a dire one—massive famine, diseases, and death. But a stream of agricultural advances combined with the productivity leaps of the Industrial Revolution made the Malthusian nightmare fade for much of the world.

Without question, technological advances have steadily enhanced our capacity to raise living standards. They not only helped to boost food production—the main concern of mothers—they also increased our access to sources of water, energy, timber and minerals.

As a society, however, we have failed to discriminate between technologies that meet our needs in a sustainable way and those that harm the earth. We have largely let the market dictate which technologies move forward, without adjusting for its failure to take proper account of environmental damages. Now that we have exceeded the Planet's carrying capacity and are rapidly running down its natural capital, such a correction is urgently needed.

In the area of food supply, it remains an open question whether technological advances will continue to raise crop yields fast enough to meet rising demand, and whether such gains will be sustainable. Given the extent of cropland and rangeland degradation and the slowdown in irrigation expansion, it may be difficult to sustain the past pace of yield increases. Indeed, per capital grain production in 1992 was 7 percent lower than the historic peak in 1984. Whether this is a short term phenomenon or the onset of a longer-term trend will depend on what new crop varieties and technologies reach farmer's field and whether they can overcome the yield-suppressing effect of environmental degradation. Another factor is whether agricultural policies and prices will encourage farmers to invest in raising land productivity further.

In many agricultural regions—including northern China, parts of India, Mexico, the Western United States, and much of the Middle East—water may be more of a constraint to future food production than land, crop yield potential, or most other factors. Developing and distributing technologies and practices that improve water management is critical to sustaining the food production capability we now have, much less to increasing it for the future.

Matching the need for sustainable gains in land and water productivity is the need for improvements in the efficiency of wood use and reductions in wood and paper waste, in order to reduce pressures on forests and woodlands. A beneficial timber technology is no longer one that improves logging efficiency—the number of trees cut per hour—but rather one that makes each log harvested go further. Raising the efficiency of forest product manufacturing in the United States, the world's largest wood consumer, roughly to Japanese levels would reduce timber needs by about one-fourth, for instance. Together, available methods of reducing water, increasing manufacturing efficiency, and recycling more paper could cut U.S. wood consumption in half; a serious effort to produce new wood-saving techniques would reduce it even more.

(Extracted from Finsterbusch Kurfø's essay on Environment and society. öSociologyö  
96/97 pages 209-210)

### Questions

1. A suitable title for the passage is  
\*(a) redirecting technology (b) wood management  
(c) harvesting techniques (d) foreign agriculture
2. According to the passage, technological advances:  
(a) raise crop yields \*(b) raise living standard and harm the earth  
(c) cause industrial revolution (d) reduce human impact on earth
3. For sustainable yields -----must withstand challenges  
(a) crop varieties and policies (b) farmers and technologies  
© farmers and crop yields (d) farmers and crop varieties.
4. Wood-saving policy is gaining popularity globally.  
\*(a) True (b) False (c) True and false (d) Not entirely.
5. The writer is of the opinion that:  
(a) Technology will increase waste  
\*(b) Technological advances must protect the earth  
© Technological advances must destroy the wastes  
(d) Recycling will adversely affect the earth.
6. In which paragraph are the two sentences that summarise the advantages of technological advances to food supply?  
(a) Paragraph 4 \*(b) Paragraph 5 (c) Paragraph 6 (d) Paragraph 3
7. The passage is an example of -----  
(a) an illustration (b) a narration \*(c) an exposition (d) an argumentation
8. The actual writing stage is carried out under -----  
(a) speaking publicly (b) listening \*(c) writing correspondences  
(d) reading skills.
9. One of the basic requirements of writing is -----  
(a) proofreading (b) cementing (c) reviewing \*(d) crafting
10. A paragraph must have-----  
(a) a concrete statement \*(b) a Thesis statement (c) active words  
(d) passive statements

Choose the best options to fill the gaps below.

11. The armed robber removed the pistol from the-----before shooting the man.  
\*(a) holster (b) wallet (c) sack (d) case
12. The -----was torn, so the sword cut the hunter  
(a) hogshead (b) bag (c) case \*(d) scabbard
13. When she got the road, she got a free-----  
(a) lift (b)help \*(c) ride (d) drive
14. Skating is to -----as swimming is to water  
(a) berg \*(b) ice (c) sea (d) vapour
15. Arm is to elbow as door is to -----

- (a) knob (b) frame (c) post \*(d) hinge

**Choose the option that best conveys the meaning of the underlined portion in each of the following sentences:**

16. In the match against the uplanders team, the submariners turned out to be the dark horse.  
 (a) played most brilliantly (b) played below their usual form.  
 \*(c) won unexpectedly (d) lost as expected
17. Only the small fry get punished for such social misdemeanours  
 (a) small boys \*(b) unimportant people (c) frightened people  
 (d) frivolous people
18. He spoke with his heart in his mouth  
 (a) courageously (b) with such unusual cowardice  
 (c) with a lot of confusion in his speech \*(d) with fright and agitation
19. This bill has to wait as we are now insolvent.  
 (a) overworked \*(b) bankrupt (c) unsettled (d) affluent

**Imagine this to be the conclusion to an outline that you have made. Fill the numbered blank spaces with the appropriate lexical items.**

Ø In addition for further reading as vital arm of referencing, the use of the dictionary in language learning should be emphasized. It cannot be denied that dictionaries do supply facts about a language which may be difficult to find anywhere else; 20 about grammar, usage, status, derivation, and so on necessary for comprehension are outlined in the dictionary, while context, word analysis and synonym search contribute immensely to the 21 of meaning. That efficient use of the dictionary helps to enrich the conceptual and experiential background to create a meaning context cannot be denied. The 22 of both the specialist and general dictionaries should be encouraged as the case may be. Not that students should jeopardize reading fluency by 23 every word that they do not understand, rather in that bids to read chunks or groups of words in a text, lexical items that 24 obstruct meaning may be quickly checked up in a dictionary. Glossing over a word or lexical guessing through context may not be sufficient 25 to encourage the use of the dictionary as an aid to reading, and a tool for checking the words used in writing must be well built 26 the reading fast. The skill can be easily transferred to the student's content areas as well. A barrage of criticism, like student's excessive reliance on the dictionary instead of contextual 27 reduction in the speed, time wastage, and so on abound against student's use of the dictionary when reading. It may however be argued that 28 students to guess the meaning of words from context and then compare this with dictionary entry for such words is a discovery 29 for enlarging the conceptual environment and vision of students on the various interpretations that may be given a word.

#### OPTIONS

	A	B	C	D
20	information	words	details*	knowledge
21	forming *	gotting	knowing	creation
22	possession	fact	use*	employment
23	considering*	pondering	meditating	looking up
24	may	will	can	shall*
25	practice*	exercise	note	passage
26	onto*	in	into	unto
27	reading	meaning*	decoding	guessing
28	asking	teaching	making	allowing*
29	procedure	method	means	strategy *

30. From the way my friend talks, you can see that he is such a bore  
(a) rude (b) brilliant \*(c) uninteresting (d) humorous

**Fill in the blank in each of the following sentences making use of the best of the five options.**

31. The telephone ----- in the nineteenth century and is now used in most countries in the world.  
(a) had been invented \*(b) was invented (c) would have been invented  
(d) has been invented.
32. By the end of this semester, he-----his university education.  
\*(a) would have completed (b) will be completing (c) shall have completed  
(d) must complete
33. The horse is a winner-----  
(a) you can take that from me (b) you can say I say so  
\*(c) you can take my word for it. (d) you may or may not believe it.
34. If we went to any European country, -----Britain, we should need a substantial amount of money to pay our way.  
\*(a) like (b) let us say (c) like say (d) like say
35. You should show some consideration-----the feeling of others  
(a) with \*(b) for (c) about (d) to

**Choose the option opposite in meaning to the word underlined.**

36. To most people last Christmas was an austere period.  
\*(a) prosperous (b) harsh (c) severe (d) stern
37. Chide is naturally taciturn  
(a) friendly (b) cheerful \*(c) garrulous (d) lively
38. He is loved for his altruism  
(a) benevolence \*(b) selfishness (c) sincerity (d) kindness
39. This card entitles you to attend the Glogow.  
\*(a) disqualifies (b) discourages (c) disenchants (d) proclaims
40. This is an abridged edition of Oliver Twist  
(a) reprinted \*(b) enlarged (c) outdated (d) banned
41. Our government is making determined efforts to eradicate illiteracy  
(a) compulsory \*(b) ineffective (c) innocent (d) unreliable
42. Makerere University has a large intake of students each year.  
(a) rejection \*(b) turnout (c) product (d) output
43. He accepts a mundane task without hesitation  
\*(a) great (b) lowly (c) menial (d) moderate
44. The doctor tried to alleviate his patient's pain  
(a) relieve \*(b) worsen (c) kill (d) cure
45. These two books are identical  
(a) equal (b) similar \*(c) different (d) alike

**Select the options that best explain the information conveyed in the sentences.**

46. People may not pick flowers in this park.  
 (a) people can pick flowers (b) people may not wish to pick  
 \*(c) people are prohibited from picking (D) people cannot pick flowers
47. Tom ought not to have told me.  
 (a) Tom did not tell me but he should  
 (b) Perhaps Tom was wrong to have told me  
 \*(c) Tom told me but it was wrong of him  
 (d) It was necessary for Tom not to tell me.
48. Most of the time, their presence is a menace.  
 (a) Their presence is always meaningful  
 (b) Their presence seldom bothers  
 \*(c) Their presence is frequently a threat  
 (d) Their presence is usually of great concern.
49. The mills of God grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly small.  
 (a) God has a mill where every material in life is thoroughly ground.  
 \*(b) Even though God is never in a hurry, He achieves all things.  
 (c) God may seem slow in actions, but He adequately rewards every bit of injustice.  
 (d) The world is a factory where God takes His time in grinding all raw materials properly.
50. People are not interested in who rules.  
 (a) People who are not interested in the ruled.  
 (b) The rulers are not indifferent about the ruled.  
 \*(c) People are indifferent about the rulers.  
 (d) People are not ruled by the people they are interested in.
51. A very popular ruler is at the -----  
 (a) helms of affair (b) helm of affair (c) realm of affair \*(d) helm of affairs

**Read the following passage carefully and from the options lettered A – D, choose to fill in the blank spaces correctly.**

Martha was on her way to the 52 when her friend Amina 53 to tell her to buy 54 for her GSM 55. She could not 56 the call, as there was no 57 at the place she was. Her friend then sent her a 58 message eventually she was in position to receive. She tried to 59 but her friend had already 60 in order to 61 the set's battery that was very low.

	A	B	C	D
52.	post	postage	office	post office*
53.	ringing	called*	talked	dialed
54.	chargeable	flash	card	recharged card*
55.	handset	telephone	cellular	hand-set*
56.	answer	receive*	reply	handle
57.	recharge card	flash	network coverage*	cover
58.	written	text*	hand	urgent message
59.	reply	answer	talk*	flash
60.	stopped*	called off	shut down	switch
61.	awaken	switch on	reactivate*	recharge

**Choose from the options lettered A – D the words that most suitably complete the numbered gaps in the text.**

The government decides how much it is going to spend in the 62 year and later considers the methods of generating the required 63 to take care of the planned 64. The 65 policy of government, which is concerned with the methods of raising 66 and the patterns of government expenditure comes into full focus in the

67 budget. Historically, the budget is a 68 statement of the revenue 69 and expenditure of government.

In recent years, however, it has become an important economic 70 where the different aspects of the national 71 and future prospects on a 72 basis are presented and 73. In democratically managed economies, the budget is 74 in parliament or the National Assembly every year. Sometimes, government plans to spend more than its revenue, it has a budget 75, but when it spends less than its revenue, it has a budget 76. But is balanced when revenue is equal to expenditures.

	A	B	C	D
62.	current	new*	financial	present
63.	fund*	overheads	turnover	revenue
64.	capitals	commitments	activities	programme*
65.	budget	economic*	fiscal	spending
66.	income	loans	capital*	money
67.	approved*	financial	overall	annual
68.	financial	formal	government	clear*
69.	amount	collections	sharings	allocated*
70.	gazette*	papers	textbook	document
71.	economic	business	commerce	policy*
72.	bi-monthly	monthly	yearly*	weekly
73.	analyzed	criticized	implemented*	approved
74.	debated*	examined	drafted	prepared
75.	excess	credit	surplus	deficit*
76.	losses	surplus*	debit	shortage

**From the options provided in each of the question below, choose the one which is closest in meaning to the underlined word.**

77. David has an intimidating voice which he uses to good advantage.  
(a) frightful (b) fainting \*(c) frightening (d) circuitous
78. Our motor dealers have stopped selling fake spare parts to their customers knowingly.  
(a) crude \*(b) non-genuine (c) drake (d) crude
79. Escalating prices have been a source of concern to most Nigerian consumers  
\*(a) soaring (b) deepening (c) unfair (d) devious
80. The needy should be helped by the rich whenever possible.  
(a) peasants (b) those in position (c) government \*(d) wealthy
81. The signature on the cheque appeared blurred.  
(a) blank \*(b) unclear (c) bold (d) reasonable
82. It is ominous for the dog to bark at night.  
(a) contagious (b) condemnable (c) horrible \*(d) fearful

**In questions 25-30 choose the word from the options lettered A-D one that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the underlined items.**

83. It is now time to alleviate the suffering of the masses.  
(a) eliminate (b) distort (c) encourage \*(d) aggravate
84. His compliments after the match meant nothing to Adamu.  
\*(a) disregard (b) gifts (c) insults (d) flattery
85. His English is impeccable, you will take him for a native speaker.  
\*(a) clear (b) dialectal (c) faulty (d) sinful

86. It is malicious to speak evil of him.  
 (a) dubious (b) false (c) deceitful \*(d) honest
87. John is too erratic to represent the school in the tournament.  
 (a) careless (b) unintelligent (c) irresponsible \*(d) careful
88. Snakes are repulsive.  
 (a) wicked (b) poisonous (c) ugly \*(d) beautiful

In questions 89 ó 94, select from the options lettered A-D the one that best fills each gap.

89. I started this exercise-----.  
 (a) since five minutes (b) during five minutes \*(c) five minutes ago  
 (d) five minutes since.
90. Susan would have liked ----the story about magic.  
 (a) believing (b) believed \*(c) to believe (d) believed
91. -----I would like to go to England, but I cannot.  
 (a) usually \*(b) naturally (c) frequently (d) seldom.
92. The police had no evidence to go ----- so they released the suspect.  
 \*(a) through (b) on (c) under (d) upon
93. Although he ran quickly-----  
 \*(a) but he did not win the race (b) he won the race  
 (c) because he won the race (d) he will not win the race
94. He did not want to go to school-----  
 (a) so that he had done his home work (b) because he had done his home work  
 \*(c) because he had not done his home work  
 (d) even he had not done his home work.

**In questions 95-108, identify the wrongly spelt words from the options A-D.**

	A	B	C	D
95.	revenue	expantiate*	congratulate	scarce
96.	convenant*	deficit	container	consume
97.	secretariat*	speculate	spark	secrecy
98.	democratic	vote	fraudulent	fisccal*
99.	reveal	refer	remedial*	risk
100.	patriotic*	partrol	patron	peak
101.	survey	security	surveillance*	surety
102.	artifitial*	art	attention	native
103.	asylum	serum	select*	seduce
104.	prospect	prosparity*	postulate	persevere
105.	computerized	computed*	comprise	comprice
106.	declaration*	decade	diseace	disease
107.	expatriate*	experience	expansive	expatiate
108.	generous	genuine	quiete*	genius

**Complete each of the following sentences by choosing from the options lettered A – D.**

109. -----is not part of the writing process.  
 (a) gathering the material (b) self-editing  
 \*(c) developing appropriate vocabulary (d) outlining
110. The -----guides the writer from the beginning to the end of essay writing.  
 (a) topic sentence \*(b) thesis statement (c) transitional paragraph

- (d) cohesive devices.

Read the following passage:

Most people are a bit apprehensive about going to the dentist. Some are positively panic-stricken at the thought of a visit to their dentist. The prospect of sitting helplessly in a large mechanical chair while at the mercy of the dentist keeps some people away. These especially fearful people cancel appointment; they delay getting check-ups. Some frightened people ignore dentists. Some of these people suffer from a dental phobia; they have an irrational fear of the dentist.

No one can promise that a visit to the dentist will be painless; however, modern technology has made dental treatment much more comfortable. Many people fear the pain of the needle that delivers the anesthetics. Now, some anesthetics can be injected into gums in a jet of air. The old image of a leering dentist with a huge drill in hand is a common one; today's dentist uses high-speed, water-cooled drills which are fast and virtually painless.

Such sophisticated equipment and techniques do not help to calm all fear. Therefore, dentists have adopted additional techniques for soothing patients. Some dentists give patients headphones for listening to music during treatment; others distract patients with video tapes. Getting patients to do relaxing exercises at the beginning of an appointment sometimes works; other dentists use hypnosis to relax their patients. People who fear dental treatment should tell the dentist of their apprehensions so that the dentist can then explain the treatment step by step in order to reduce some of the fear.

**From the options labeled A – D, choose the nearest that can answer the following questions.**

111. A suitable title to the above passage is  
(A) strategies in dental treatment (B) dental care (C) dental pains  
\*(D) dental fear.
112. The writer, according to the passage, acknowledges that treating teeth could be  
\*(A) painful and fearful (B) painless and fearless (C) painful but fearless  
(D) fearless but painful
113. According to the passage, modern dental practice has helped  
(A) in eliminating all fears \*(B) in curbing most fears (C) at increasing fears  
(D) in perpetuating the old fears.
114. The function of anesthetics is to  
(A) stop blood flow \*(B) kill nerves (C) relief pain (D) induce pain

**From the options given, choose the one that is nearest in meaning to given word as used in the passage.**

115. Soothing:  
(A) to shoot \*(B) to make calm (C) to make quiet (D) to make interesting
116. Phobia:  
\*(A) unreasonable fear (B) unreasonable confidence (C) reasonable fear  
(D) unreasonable confidence.
117. Irrational:  
(A) based on feelings (B) not based on feelings (C) based on reason  
\*(D) not based on reason
118. Leering:  
(A) laugh pleasantly (B) smile horribly \*(C) laugh/smile unpleasantly  
(D) smile pleasantly.



119. Sophisticated:  
 (A) knowledgeable \*(B) complex (C) simple (D) real
120. Apprehension:  
 \*(A) fear (B) confidence (C) surety (D) relaxation

### COMPREHENSION PASSAGE

I have steadily endeavoured to keeping mind free so as to give up any hypothesis, however much beloved (and cannot resist forming one on every beloved subject) as soon as facts are shown to be opposed to it. Darwin.

The word 'beloved' is interesting. It, or an equivalent word, has been used by many other scientists; to find an echo in the definition of a tragedy variously attributed to Spenser and Huxley: 'the slaying of a beautiful hypothesis by an ugly fact'. Cynical and self-critical humour apart, what makes an invalid idea beautiful is some perfection of it and this is apparent despite the invalidity. Like poets, we assume coherence in nature that is often not found. Pythagoras defined beauty as 'the reduction of many to one'. The scientist must find the one that is compatible with the observations of his day: more latitude is allowed to the poet.

The fact that a scientist must be aware of the possibility that a conclusion may be disproved need not in any way diminish the enthusiasm, or even mania, with which the idea is pursued or the relationship looked for. We are not neutral uncoverers of 'truth' but exponents of ideas who grind axes to the limit of our capacity. A poet can answer a critic completely by saying: 'that is what I feel like'. Strong feeling is a powerful stimulus to research, but it must be put to test and it must therefore be concerned with matters that are testable. This prevents science from being one of the dogmatic pursuits of a point never recognized by the lay public and sometimes even overlooked by great scientists when they reach conclusions outside the limit of their observations.

From: Scientists and Writers: The Growing Cleavage by N.W. Pirie.

121. keeping my mind free means to be  
 (A) unbiased (B) uninterested \*(C) disinterested (D) undecided
122. The word interesting means  
 (A) entertaining \*(B) exciting (C) thought-provoking (D) curious
123. find an echo means  
 \*(A) find relief in (B) an imitation (C) delight in (D) is similar to
124. The author thinks that what makes a wrong idea beautiful is it  
 (A) invalidity \*(B) possession of a certain perfection (C) coherence  
 (D) ease of understanding
125. Pythagoras' definition of beauty means  
 (A) picking one out of many things (B) having one result from many causes  
 (C) having one clear study of many aspects \*(D) having a unified view of many aspects.
126. latitude could best be replaced by  
 \*(A) freedom (B) scope (C) range (D) free hand
127. A scientist is advised not to be discouraged when he  
 (A) realizes that his theories may be wrong \*(B) realizes that his work may turn out to be useless (C) finds that he is too keen on his pursuit  
 (D) finds that support for him as decreased.

128. The word 'relationship' as used in the passage means  
 (a) kinship \* (b) connection (c) link (d) affinity
129. 'grind axes' means to  
 \*(a) work to perfect our own theories (b) have private interests  
 (c) play clever tricks (d) be careful and vigilant
130. Whereas both the poet and the scientist are moved by strong personal feelings it is true that  
 (a) both are free to say what they feel (b) the scientist cannot tell a lie  
 (c) the poet never thinks hard \* (d) the work of the scientist must be verifiable
131. A formal and graphical presentation of the content and structure of a piece of communication is also known as a / an-----  
 (a) summary (b) comprehension (c) essay \* (d) outline
132. A topic sentence is in form of -----  
 (a) a phrase \*(b) a clause (c) a paragraph (d) a word
133. In writing an outline, which of the following does not feature prominently?  
 (a) numbering pattern (b) classification of ideas \*(c) the use of punctuations  
 (d) consistency with either phrasal/sentential form.
134. Which of the following differentiates an outline from a summary?  
 (a) being a synopsis of a text (b) the use of transitional markers  
 (c) identification and classification of salient points  
 \*(d) elimination of illustrations and exemplifications.
135. Which of these is not true of summary writing?  
 \*(a) it should be detail (b) it should contain only the main issues  
 (c) it should be coherent (d) all of the above
136. All except one factor are necessary in note taking  
 (a) the use of precise words (b) the use of symbols and abbreviations  
 (c) the use of phrases and clauses \*(d) the use of compound-complex sentences.
137. An introductory paragraph could begin with any of these styles except  
 (a) definition (b) quotation (c) illustration \*(d) outlining
138. Mechanics in writing involves all the following items except  
 (a) spelling (b) abbreviation \*(c) grammar (d) punctuations

**Study the following passage and use the correct options from the table given to complete the blank slots.**

The four girls ó 139 -, there is no doubt about it. ó 140 ó the girls, Aishat is the ó 141 ó serious at studies. Others ó 142 ó away ó 143 ó themselves in trivial matters.

	A	B	C	D
139	Ourselves	each other	one another*	their selves
140	Between	Among*	For	From
141	More	Best	much	Most*
142	Idled	Idling	Idle*	were idling
143	Engaging*	Engage	Engaged	were engaging

**Pick the correct option that best completes each of the following sentences**

144. The ring leader with all his disciples-----escaped  
 (a) have (b) were \*(c) has (d) was
145. Patients often -----not believe they need surgery

- \* (a) do (b) did (c) does (d) have
146. As an Arts student, neither Mathematics nor Physics-----me.  
 (a) interested (b) interesting (c) interest \*(d) interests
147. The bulk of the laboratory equipment ----- purchased in Nigeria.  
 (a) would (b) were (c) are \*(d) was
148. None of you ----- invited  
 (a) were \*(b) is (c) are (d) may not be
149. An essay is  
 \*(a) continuous prose work (b) continuous broken communication  
 (c) continuous expression of interest (d) discontinuous prose work
150. The three stages of writing are expressed by one of the following  
 (a) writing, post-writing reading (b) reading, writing, researching  
 \*(c) pre-writing, writing, post-writing (d) researching, writing, post-writing
151. "The heat of summer was mellow and produced sweet scents which lay in the air so damp and rich" is an example of  
 \*(a) narrative essays (b) descriptive essays (c) expository essays  
 (d) persuasive essays
152. Chronological accounts pertain to  
 (a) expository essays (b) persuasive essays (c) descriptive structure  
 \*(d) narrative structure
153. Analogy is typical of one of the following essay types.  
 (a) persuasive structures (b) descriptive structures \*(c) expository structures  
 (d) narrative structures
154. Paragraphs in an essay can be linked through  
 (a) illustrations of TS \*(b) giving coherent assertions (c) association of ideas  
 (d) obeying writing laws
155. The structure of a letter is determined largely by its  
 \*(a) purpose (b) destination (c) sender (d) contents
156. In a formal letter, a writer's language is required to be  
 (a) factual \*(b) courteous (c) impressive (d) short
157. One of these is not essential to an informal letter.  
 (a) outside address \*(b) side address (c) inside addresses (d) writer's address
158. Placing addresses, salutation and complimentary close on the left margin of the paper is known as  
 (a) half block (b) full block \*(c) left block (d) page block
158. The writing stage is the----in the essay writing process  
 (a) first (b) third \*(c) second (d) last
159. Planning an essay involves taking a decision on  
 \*(a) type and purpose of essay (b) method and type of essay  
 (c) purpose and length of essay (d) style and aim of essay
160. The following sentence: "As nearly as science can tell, the approximate age of the earth is 2 billion years old" belongs to----

- (a) narrative essay (b) descriptive essay (c) persuasive essay  
\*(d) expository essay

161. In an essay, TS means----  
(a) Typical sentence \*(b) topic sentence (c) topic statement  
(d) topical statement.
162. In an unmarked paragraph, the TS is often found at the  
(a) end (b) middle \*(c) beginning (d) anywhere
163. In science reports, paragraphs may not contain a TS but a:  
\*(a) statement of intent (b) narrow and broad generalization  
(c) categorical statement generalization (d) general statement

### Instruction

**In the following passage, there are gaps numbered 164 – 173. Immediately following each gap, four options are provided. Choose the most appropriate option to fill each gap.**

#### **Passage**

Many Nigerians are yet to appreciate the importance of 164 (a) consuming \*(b) eating (c) swallowing (d) taking good food. The major reason for this lack of 165 \*(a) awareness (b) seriousness (c) sense of responsibility (d) determination is to be 166 \*(a) seen (b) acknowledged (c) discovered (d) found in the pattern of spending 167 (a) recurring (b) usual (c) frequent \*(d) common among the people of this country. This pattern is characterized by lack of 168 (a) thinking (b) saving \*(c) planning (d) controlling, which is evident in the wasteful spending habit of Nigerians, a good number of whom are quite 169 (a) arrogant (b) stingy (c) crazy \*(d) extravagant, when it comes to buying clothes. This 170 \*(a) desire (b) anticipation (c) aversion (d) regret, for expensive clothes has been brought about by the belief that it is appearance that 171 (a) produces (b) records \*(c) determines (d) decides, the type of person one is. But it is important to realize that good food 172 (a) lends \*(b) gives (c) makes (d) rewards, one 173 (a) immunization \*(b) immunity (c) release (d) retreat, from diseases.

#### **Passage**

There are one or two things this country can teach others, one of which is the art of writing obituaries. One suspects that the reason why some of our newspapers still manage to break even is the great amount of revenue they derive from obituaries. It is not unusual for about one quarter of the volume of an average daily to be constituted of obituaries and immemorial alone. One possible explanation for this, it has been argued, is that Nigerians value their dead greatly. And there is a saying among us that you do not say evil things against the dead. This is obviously the philosophy behind the large dose of encomiums with which our dead are bestowed. From the evidence of these obituaries and immemorial, every dead Nigerian must have been something of a saint while alive. This would explain why the death of most Nigerians is attributed to the evil machinations of the wicked. Only very few people in our country die natural death, and even when they do, the obituaries, always give the impression that such deaths constitute the saddest loss to befall the deceased's family. And that is why writers of these obituaries and their allied advertisements are experts on 'mortuary stylistics'. This 'mortuary stylistics', the study in the art of eulogising the dead and making their loss sound so heart-breaking, is one of the commodities we can export to other countries.

### Instructions

Tick the most accurate option in each of the questions 174 ó 178.

The tone of this passage is

174. (a) angry \*(b) satirical (c) non-committal (d) pleasant
175. The title of the passage is

- (a) stylistics (b) obituary stylistics \*(c) writing obituaries (d) the dead
176. The kind of passage above is  
\*(a) personal report (b) expository report (c) critical report  
(d) incidental report
177. The focus of the passage is on  
(a) an object \*(b) an abstract concept (c) an event (d) a general proposition
178. The approach taken by the writer of the passage is  
(a) descriptive \*(b) analytical (c) chronological (d) polemical

**In each of the questions 179 – 183, choose the option nearest in meaning to the word(s) or phrase underlined.**

179. All the accident victims are bleeding profusely  
(a) slowly \*(b) excessively (c) diffusely (d) clearly
180. The prosecutor was accused of obstructing justice.  
(a) hindering \*(b) retarding (c) countering (d) interrupting
181. The man preaches egalitarianism without a match-up action  
\*(a) salvation (b) dedication (c) kindness (d) equality
182. Before embarking on his current research, the professor carried out a feasibility study of the area  
(a) thorough (b) perfectibility (c) complete \*(d) practicability
183. The Faculty Officer insisted that I show him my credentials before I could be registered.  
(a) papers \*(b) qualifications (c) testimonials (d) identities

**In questions 184 to 198, fill each gap with the most appropriate option from the list provided.**

184. After two years of courtship, he is finally-----  
(a) being married to \*(b) marrying (c) married to (d) being married) Janet next Saturday.
185. I am -----  
(a) seeking on \*(b) seeking for (c) seeking at (d) seeking) admission to the University this year.
186. The old man's speech has become completely----  
(a) uncomprehensible (b) unconprehensive (c) incomprehensive  
\*(d) incomprehensible.
187. The freed robber expressed his gratitude in a ----  
\*(a) spurious (b) spasmodic (c) spontaneous (d) sporadic
188. By twelve midnight, we will be-----  
(a) airbourned \*(b) airborne (c) air borned (d) airbourne
189. They were all behaving like a bunch of-----  
\*(a) querulous (b) quarrulous (c) querulous (d) quarrelous) children.
190. Mrs. Dauda was one of----  
\*(a) the first two enlightened young ladies (b) the two first enlightened young ladies (c) the two first young enlightened ladies  
(d) the first two young enlightened ladies) in my village.
191. Kallah was suspended from work because he showed no----

- (a) love (b) interest (c) character \*(d) finesse) in dealing with the customers.
192. The visitor was very uncomfortable because of his ----  
(a) runny \*(b) running (c) watery (d) flowing) nose
193. The Vice-chancellor expressed his----when the students broke the rules----  
(a) anger/everyday \*(b) frustration/time and again (c) disappointment/understandably (d) powerlessness/occasionally) and he didn't know how to stop them.
194. Immediately I entered the house, I could----  
(a) feel (b) hear \*(c) detect (d) smell) the smell of gas from the kitchen.
195. The accident was due to-----  
(a) negligence (b) negligible \*(c) negligent (d) neglectable) driving by the defendant.
196. Aggrieved persons are free to seek----  
(a) reparation \*(b) redress (c) consolation (d) acquittal) in the court of law.
197. His chances in the games----  
\*(a) have been (b) has been (c) have being (d) has being) seriously jeopardized.
198. You would be well---  
(a) informed \*(b) advised (c) reminded (d) warned) to listen to what the teacher says.

**From the words or groups of words lettered A to D, choose the word or group of words that best completes each of the following sentences.**

199. The slap on his face -----him  
(a) stunted (b) stoned \*(c) stunned (d) stinted
200. Because his father hated him, by the time he had become a man, father and son were completely-----  
(a) divorced \*(b) alienated (c) aggravated (d) disjointed
201. Having been drenched by the rain for an hour, I was -----with cold when I got home.  
\*(a) shivering (b) breaking (c) agitating (d) convulsing
202. If you go to seek the judge in his chambers, he may consider your action as-----.  
(a) infectious (b) conservative (c) extravagant \*(d) improper
203. Writing includes the following language skills except-----  
(a) speaking (b) listening \*(c) playing (d) reading
204. Which two of the four language skills are receptive skills?-----  
(a) listening and speaking (b) reading and writing \*(c) listening and reading (d) writing and speaking
205. Speaking and writing are described as -----in which the writer graphically and conventionally expresses and represents his thoughts, feelings and ideas.  
(a) receptive language skills \*(b) productive language skills (c) conversational language skills (d) expressive language skills.

206. The most difficult, tasking and demanding of the four language skills is-----  
 (a) reading (b) listening \*(c) writing (d) speaking
207. The cognitive process involved in writing is reflected in what the writer eventually----  
 \*(a) produces (b) processes (c) projects (d) professes
208. A good writer is that person who is able to --- all the major activities involved in effective writing.  
 (a) analyze (b) substantiate (c) obliterate \*(d) synthesize
209. Writing, particularly in a second language context, is considered a kind of----  
 (a) joy (b) anger \*(c) anguish (d) argument
210. The process of composing and producing a written text, can be likened to -----.  
 \*(a) a pregnant women in travail (b) a good soldier on active duty  
 (c) a driver in travail (d) a farmer in the field.
211. The writer needs-----in conceiving an idea that will be exciting  
 (a) ambition \*(b) imagination (c) allegiance (d) attentiveness
212. Like the over-joyous mother who first sees her new baby, a writer is usually ----- when he sees that his new writing is roundly applauded by the readers.  
 (a) encumbered \*(b) excited (c) unmoved (d) enraged
213. Writing is ----- between the writer and reader(s).  
 \*(a) interaction (b) process (c) composition (d) disposition
214. Writing is a -----.  
 (a) purpose \*(b) process (c) litigation (d) mitigation
215. Perceiving writing as interaction is an emphasis on writing as ----  
 (a) pre-occupation (b) process \*(c) communication (d) deliberation.
216. All these are pre-writing activities except ----  
 (a) choosing a topic (b) selecting and organizing ideas  
 \*(c) proof-reading (d) brainstorming.
217. Editing is the post-writing activity of ----- to ensure an error-free piece.  
 \*(a) proof-reading (b) drafting (c) thinking (d) organizing
218. A good writer must be a good -----.  
 (a) looking (b) \*observer (c) educator (d) historian
219. Writing can be characterized as a ----- activity in which the writer moves backwards and between drafting and revising, with stages of re-planning in between.  
 (a) resource \*(b) recursive (c) collaborative (d) strait-jacket
220. Writing can also be seen as a ----- process that leads to clarity.  
 \*(a) messy (b) clean (c) reading (d) gathering
221. Which of the following is not an order-related pre-writing activity?  
 \*(a) determining essay type and style (b) organizing  
 (c) outlining and integrating information, facts and ideas (d) classifying
222. Some of the advantages of effective pre-writing activities include all these except -----  
 (a) sharpening a writers imagination (b) ensuring an efficient write-up  
 \*(c) structuring and crafting (d) ensuring precision and proper explanation.

223. The two most important activities with which every writing task begins are-----  
 \*(a) choosing and limiting of topic (b) gathering and noting key points  
 (c) outlining and integrating information (d) conducting interview and discussions.
224. Pre-requisite to writing effectively include all except---  
 (a) thinking broadly and deeply (b) creative imagination  
 (c) knowing register and suitable language for audience and occasion  
 \*(d) commendation.
225. The many purposes of writing can be all the following except ----  
 (a) to express an opinion (b) to explain how something is done  
 (c) to explore your feelings \*(d) to question a topic.
226. Proper understanding of topic enables the writer to know all the listed except-----  
 (a) register (b) tense (c) scope \*(d) your lecturer
227. Which of the following are sources of materials available to the writer? -----  
 (a) the library (b) interpersonal and group discussion (c) brain storming  
 \*(d) all of the above
228. A writer's information must be all except -----  
 (a) correct (b) current \*(c) subjective (d) large
229. An important skill needed in gathering information from multiple sources is the skill of ----- information.  
 (a) separating \*(b) synthesizing (c) categorizing (d) analyzing
230. All these are essential features of proper planning for effective and purposeful writing except ----  
 (a) having a purpose in writing (b) knowing your audience  
 (c) keeping your purpose in view throughout \*(d) crafting.
231. Which of the following is not a common misconception that interferes with the writer's ability?  
 (a) I can't write as well as a native English speaker  
 (b) Good writers are made\*  
 (c) I don't need a writing course since my future profession doesn't require writing  
 (d) I get poor mark because the lecturer doesn't agree with my ideas.
232. An individual does not have the benefit of his audience's responses in-----  
 (a) speaking (b) listening (c) reading \*(d) writing
233. -----English in the same way as spoken English may be formal or informal.  
 \*(a) written (b) pidgin (c) broken (d) negro
234. Written academic English will not contain all the following except-----  
 (a) contractions (b) hesitation fillers \*(c) impersonal pronouns  
 (d) personal pronouns.
235. Several advantages of a journal writing include all except -----  
 (a) improving your writing (b) helping you to relax about writing  
 (c) increasing your perception of the world \*(d) dwelling on surface description event.
236. The most difficult part of writing a journal is the ----  
 (a) ending (b) middle \*(c) beginning (d) body
237. The purpose of journal writing is to ----  
 (a) entertain your friends \*(b) explore and develop yourself  
 (c) explain how to fix a tire (d) express your opinion.



238. The thesis statement is the -----sentence that reveals the writer's attitude to the subject matter and moulds the overall structure of the essay.  
 (a) interrogative (b) exclamatory \*(c) declarative (d) imperative
239. Knowing the audience, context and purpose before writing allows the writer to convey the ----- to the readers.  
 (a) writer's point of view \*(b) message (c) attitude (d) opinion.
240. The dominant thesis is often the ---- sentence of the introductory paragraph or the introductory section if the introduction is more than one paragraph.  
 \*(a) first (b) second (c) third (d) fourth
241. Qualities of a good dominant thesis include----  
 (a) containing a central idea (b) being concise and precise  
 (c) being lucid and incisive \*(d) all of the above.
242. The outline is the -----format of an essay.  
 \*(a) skeletal (b) fleshy (c) bonafide (d) regular
243. The proper organization of content of a written text is almost as ----(if not more) than the content itself.  
 (a) technical (b) credulous \*(c) important (d) unimportant
244. Points for essay writing can be organized in any of the following sequences:----  
 (a) climax or emphasis (b) chronologically (c) spatial \*(d) all of the above.
245. -----is one of the basic language skills.  
 (a) swimming \*(b) writing (c) singing (d) laughing
246. Writing is ---- in nature.  
 (a) inactive (b) secretive (c) inventive \*(d) interactive
247. Whichever type of writing one is involved in, ----- before writing is crucial.  
 (a) revising \*(b) planning (c) organizing (d) editing.
248. All these are characteristics of a narrative essay except -----  
 \*(a) it aims at influencing the reader to agree with one's point of view in an issue  
 (b) it gives account of what has already taken place.  
 (c) it presents human characters through dialogue and description  
 (d) it shows characters in action.
249. A presentation of facts in such a way that neither the writer nor the reader is emotionally involved is referred to as an ----- description  
 (a) argumentative \*(b) objective (c) imaginative (d) expository
250. A descriptive writing is regarded as ---- when the author depends largely on imagination and personal response.  
 \*(a) subjective (b) objective (c) narrative (d) argumentative
251. Scientific descriptions must be -----  
 (a) imaginative (b) argumentative \*(c) objective (d) subjective
252. -----is a type of writing which explains an idea, a term or defines an object.  
 \*(a) exposition (b) narration (c) description (d) argumentation.
253. Writing can be defined as  
 (a) a lower level of human consciousness  
 \*(b) the highest level of human consciousness  
 (c) a higher level of human consciousness  
 (d) the lowest level of human consciousness

254. The use of orthographic symbols to express one's awareness abstraction and grammatical control is:  
(a) essay writing (b) letter writing (c) narrative essay \*(d) writing
255. One of the writing type is:  
(a) persuasive type (b) initiative type \*(c) minutes of meetings  
(d) thoughts and ideas.
256. The audience in writing is the  
\*(a) reader (b) writer (c) consumer (d) marketer
257. The subject of our writing explains our:  
(a) identity \*(b) objective (c) type of writing (d) scope of writing
258. A media strategy in writing is:  
\*(a) classification (b) demonstration (c) visualization (d) comprehension
259. The cause of an event must produce:  
(a) problem (b) inflation (c) conflict \*(d) effect
260. Competence in writing includes:  
(a) voice and mail \*(b) tone and stress (c) knowledge (d) message
261. Context is the  
(a) topic (b) address \*(c) situation (d) title
262. Negation is the opposite of  
(a) stipulation \*(b) synthesis (c) exemplification (d) contrasts
263. Definition is:  
(a) understanding an element (b) describing an element  
\*(c) isolating an element from things that physically look like it  
(d) comparing an element.
264. The process of good writing is:  
(a) planning, choosing a topic, brainstorming, drafting, editing  
\*(b) topic, brainstorming, collating information, planning, outlining etc  
(c) reviewing, drafting, outlining, final copy  
(d) editing, reviewing, choosing a topic, planning etc.
265. Writing could be formal or informal.  
\*(a) True (b) False
266. Letters are classified into these types:  
(a) formal, informal and semiformal  
(b) formal, middle formal and semiformal  
\*(c) formal, semi-formal and informal  
(d) familiar, unfamiliar and friendship.
267. Application for employment is categorized under:  
(a) semi-formal \*(b) formal (c) informal (d) familiar
268. A letter to one's uncle is a:  
(a) semi-formal \*(b) informal letter (c) formal letter (d) unfamiliar letter
269. A letter of invitation to a ceremony is:  
\*(a) semi-formal (b) formal (c) informal (d) informal and formal
270. The type of letter with two addresses is known as:  
(a) informal \*(b) formal (c) semiformal (d) impromptu

UNIVERSITY OF ILORIN  
GENERAL STUDIES DIVISION  
GNS 112: USE OF ENGLISH EXAMINATION 2008/2009 SESSION

## SECTION B

TIME: 25 MINUTES

1. The order of presentation of a formal letter is:  
\*(a) salutation, title, body (b) title, salutation, body (c) body, title, salutation  
(d) body, salutation, title
2. A letter of complaints is :  
\*(a) formal (b) informal (c) semiformal (d) formal and informal
3. An Article is :  
(a) a letter (b) a memo (c) an essay \*(d) none of the above.
4. One of the following is not an essay type:  
(a) narrative essay (b) descriptive essay \*(c) referee essay (d) expository essay
5. Paragraphing is one of the writing devices that aid:  
(a) continuity (b) explanation (c) spacing \*(d) structuring
6. Stories and accounts are in:  
\*(a) narrative essays (b) descriptive essays (c) argumentative essays  
(d) expository essays
7. Expository essays are:  
(a) processes (b) explanations (c) mechanisms \*(d) instructions and directions
8. Events and observations are better presented in:  
(a) argumentative essays (b) visual essays \*(c) descriptive essays  
(d) circulatory essays.
9. All essays must have one of the following:  
(a) long experience \*(b) introduction, body, conclusion (c) title, body, conclusion  
(d) title, introduction and body.
10. There are two types of outlining:  
(a) specimen and specific (b) frase and sentence \*(c) phrase and sentence  
(d) clause and morpheme
11. One of the following essays involve two voices  
\*(a) argumentative essays (b) voiceless essays (c) narrative essays  
(d) clause essays
12. An application for a post will require  
(a) apology \*(b) curriculum vitae (c) argument (d) explanation
13. A report is:  
\*(a) narrative (b) explanatory (c) descriptive (d) businesslike
14. Full name and signature is not required in:  
(a) an address \*(b) informal letter (c) an article (d) an application for job
15. Apart from writing, other skills of language are:  
\*(a) listening, reading and dancing (b) reading, writing and listening  
(c) writing, reading and listening (d) speaking, listening and reading.
16. A paragraph must have:  
\*(a) unity, coherence, completeness and emphasis  
(b) language, punctuation, writing and thoughts  
(c) unity, style, punctuation and ideas  
(d) coherence, strength clarity and prominence

17. The following are types of reports except---
  - (a) laboratory experiments
  - (b) day-to-day events
  - (c) information disseminated in the media
  - \* (d) letter to a friend
  
18. A minute must contain all of the following except----
  - (a) opening
  - (b) matters arising
  - \* (c) guess what
  - (d) attendance
  
19. An account of a laboratory experiment is written in:
  - (a) present tense
  - \* (b) past tense
  - (c) present continuous tense
  - (d) present perfect tense
  
20. Newspaper headlines use -
  - \* (a) comma instead of the conjunction and
  - (b) lies and fabrications
  - (c) source acknowledgement
  - (d) surface layer reporting
  
21. Which of the following can be regarded as writing in academic technical disciplines:
  - (a) philosophy, story-time, English and Yoruba
  - \* (b) humanities, social sciences, law, Science and Technology
  - (c) Mass Communications, Accounting, Sociology and Political Science
  - (d) Physics, Engineering, Linguistics and Arabic
  
22. The Gods are not to Blame by Ola Rotimi is an example of writing in:
  - \* (a) Humanities
  - (b) Religions
  - (c) Linguistics
  - (d) History
  
23. Social Science is also known as:-
  - (a) human science
  - (b) core science
  - \* (c) behavioural science
  - (d) medical science
  
24. Prima facie is a terminology belongs to:
  - (a) business administration
  - \* (b) law
  - (c) accounting
  - (d) sociology
  
25. Discussions on laser fever belongs to:
  - (a) pure science
  - (b) applied science
  - \* (c) medical science
  - (d) behavioural science
  
26. The tone in a printed work can be recognized through:
  - (a) italics and bold prints
  - (b) formality or informality of the writer's words
  - (c) diction used by the writer
  - \* (d) all of the above.
  
27. Mistakes are caused by
  - (a) lack of mastery of the subject
  - (b) ignorance
  - \* (c) carelessness
  - (d) selfishness
  
28. The purpose for a written material can be:
  - \* (a) self-expressive, persuasive and expository
  - (b) explanatory, involving and dialogue
  - (c) entertaining, enlightening and educating
  - (d) informing, advancing and educating
  
29. I am doing my birthday should be:
  - (a) I am performing my birthday
  - \* (b) I am celebrating my birthday
  - (c) I am attending to my birthday
  - (d) All of the above
  
30. The woman always quarrels her husband should be:
  - (a) The woman always quarrels with her husband
  - (b) The woman always quarrel her husband
  - \* (c) The woman always quarrel with her husband
  - (d) The woman always quarrels with her husband

31. I have completed all the exercises on chemistry should be:  
 \*(a) I have completed all the exercises in chemistry  
 (b) I have completed all the exercise in chemistry  
 (c) I have completed all the exercise on chemistry  
 (d) I have completed all exercise in chemistry
32. Should in case you see her, tell her that I came should be:  
 (a) Should you see her, tell her that I came  
 (b) Incase you see her, tell her that I came  
 \*(c) a and b.
33. Every one attended the meeting should be:  
 \*(a) Everyone attended the meeting (b) Every one attends the meeting  
 (c) Every one attend the meeting (d) Everyone attend the meeting

You are expected to choose from the list provided to complete the sentences in Nos. 34 - 44.

34. I want the -----size (a) large \*(b) largest
35. He is the ----- person I know (a) happier \*(b) happiest
36. The goat is very ---- (a) sturbon \*(b) stubborn
37. She is a ---- writer (a) proficent \*(b) proficient
38. Nobody is ---- \*(a) indispensable (b) indispensible
39. What is the ---- (a) tittle \*(b) title) of the novel
40. The bride and groom love ---- (a) themselves \* (b) each other
41. He met the door ---- (a) open \*(b) opened
42. Itø time we ---- for our rights (a) stand \*(b) stood
43. I ---- my wristwatch on the table (a) kept \* (b) placed
44. The examination has been ---- to a latter date (a) postponed \*(b) shifted
45. Productive writing skill involves:  
 (a) writing and listening (b) listening and speaking  
 (c) writing and speaking (d) writing and reading
46. Which of these best describes the writing process?  
 \*(a) an interactive activity (b) transfer of knowledge  
 (c) a one-way traffic (d) a frivolous venture
47. The process of writing require the following activities in (1) Editing  
 (2) Pre-writing (3) Writing in what order:  
 (a) 1,2,3 \*(b) 2,3,1 (c) 3,2,1 (d) 3,1,2
48. The thesis statement refers to ---  
 (a) the first sentence in a paragraph (b) the last sentence in a paragraph  
 \*(c) the most important sentence in the entire essay  
 (d) the light sentence in a paragraph.
49. A good dominant thesis must contain----  
 \*(a) a central idea for other ideas to radiate from  
 (b) weak points to be strengthened by the writer  
 (c) confusing ideas (d) subjective views of the writer
50. A visit to Owu fall can be written using---  
 (a) narrative strategy (b) persuasive strategy (c) descriptive strategy  
 \*(d) a and c only
51. A writer engages in expository writing when he ----  
 (a) writes in support of or against a given issue  
 (b) narrates his experience at a particular place  
 \*(c) explains a process or procedure  
 (d) gives a vivid description of how to get to the teaching hospital
52. Apart from writing, other language skills include

- (a) reading, jotting and cramming    \*(b) reading, listening and speaking  
(c) reading, looking and listening    (d) reading, receiving and imagining
53. Writing is the most difficult of the language skill because it involves  
(a) thinking, dreaming and looking    (b) thinking, observing and evaluating  
(c) thinking, drafting and editing    \*(d) thinking, organizing and writing
54. Writing skill is  
(a) a receptive skill    (b) a pro-active skill    \*(c) a productive skill  
(d) a passive skill
55. The intellectual and emotional investment of the writers depicts their  
(a) knowledge    (b) interest    (c) excitement    \*(d) personality
56. A necessary pre-requisite a writer needs is  
\*(a) sense of purpose and sense of audience  
(b) sense of purpose and sense of language  
(c) sense of purpose and sense of environment  
(d) sense of purpose and sense of writing
57. Basic requirements for good writing include the following except:  
(a) composing    \*(b) knowing    (c) communicating    (d) crafting
58. A writer can source material from all the following avenues except:  
(a) performing experiment    (b) using questionnaire    \*(c) through classroom  
work  
(d) doing field work
59. The thesis statement is a declarative statement that reveals  
(a) writer's personality    (b) writer's argumentative skill  
(c) writer's communicative process    \*(d) writer's attitude and mould overall  
structure of the essay
60. Writing can not be organized in one of the following ways:  
\*(a) horizontally    (b) chronologically    (c) spatially    (d) cause and effect
61. Information contained in a writing must be  
(a) large    (b) correct    (c) objective    \*(d) outdated
62. All but one of the following are characteristic of a paragraph  
(a) unity    (b) completeness    \*(c) verboseness    (d) coherence
63. In communicating through writing, you must not  
(a) choose the appropriate register and style    (b) determine the essay type  
(c) unite audience, purpose, content and form  
\*(d) use big vocabularies to show your skill
64. Proper planning in writing does not require  
\*(a) having a dictionary around you    (b) having purpose of writing  
(c) establishing a direction    (d) keeping your purpose in view throughout
65. Writing in favour of dress code can be done  
(a) via descriptive writing    (b) via expository writing  
\*(c) via argumentative writing    (d) via narrative writing
66. One of the following writing strategies combines the characteristics of others a lot  
\*(a) descriptive writing    (b) narrative writing    (c) argumentative writing  
(d) expository writing
67. Purpose of expository writing include all but  
(a) informing    \*(b) exposing    (c) defining    (d) explaining

68. Another name for a business letter is  
 (a) commercial letters \*(b) deal letters (c) public letters (d) conventional letters
69. A typical personal letter must have  
 (a) address, salutation, introduction, body and ending  
 (b) address, addressee, introduction, body and ending  
 (c) address, salutation, greetings, body and ending  
 \*(d) address, date, salutation, body and ending
70. Apart from academic writing, which of the following is also common form of writing?  
 \*(a) letter writing (b) report writing (c) news writing (d) story writing
71. Academic and technical disciplines include  
 \*(a) science and technology, humanities, social science and law  
 (b) science and technology, agriculture, humanities and social science  
 (c) science and technology, medicine, humanities and law  
 (d) science and technology, engineering, social sciences and law
72. Which of the following is a correct statement  
 (a) report of writing must contain all spoken words  
 (b) field work report must contain all data collected  
 (c) laboratory report must be written in present tense  
 \*(d) a media report employ cliches
73. Coveat Emptor is a register in  
 (a) science and technology \*(b) law (c) humanities (d) social sciences
74. A minutes of a meeting must not contain one of the following  
 (a) attendance \*(b) riddles and jokes (c) matter arising (d) opening
75. Emphasis in paragraph cannot be achieved with  
 \*(a) morally (b) importantly (c) chiefly (d) mainly
76. Any but the following can be used as transition  
 (a) for this reason (b) as a result \*(c) as you like it (d) on the whole
- Choose from the options A-D answer Question 176 ó 180
77. I did not like here at all, because she was as ---- ice  
 \*(a) cold as (b) cold like (c) cold with (d) cold for
78. Of all the rivers in Nigeria, the Niger is ----  
 (a) the long \*(b) the longest (c) the longer (d) long
79. Tunde isn't -----continue his education  
 (a) determine enough to (b) determining enough to \*(c) determined enough to  
 (d) determinism enough to
80. Ade is ----- than Bola  
 (a) hardworking (b) most hardworking \*(c) more hardworking (d) far hardworking
81. Saraki is ---- person I have ever met  
 (a) rich (b) richer (c) most rich \*(d) the richest
82. From the reader's view point, revising is ----  
 (a) critical reconstruction of the whole substance of writing  
 (b) critical critique of the note substance of the writing  
 \*(c) critical review of the whole substance of the writing  
 (d) critical rejection of the whole substance of the writing
83. Revision of the first draft can be done along the following lines:  
 (a) texture, sentences purpose and organization



- (b) texture, vocabularies purpose and organization  
 \*(c) texture, tone, purpose and organization  
 (d) texture, words, purpose and organization
84. Listening, as a language skill, requires  
 (a) unconscious effort (b) semiconscious effort \*(c) conscious effort  
 (d) comatose effort
85. In Marginal Listening, students are  
 (a) creatively listening (b) consciously listening (c) attentively listening  
 \*(d) partially listening
86. Which of the following is not a part of listening process?  
 (a) receiving (b) focusing \*(c) articulating (d) deceptering
87. To cultivate good listening habit, student should focus on the following cues but  
 \*(a) facial cue (b) verbal cues (c) non-verbal cues (d) implicit cue
88. All the following aids assist students listening except  
 (a) mechanical aids (b) biological aids (c) psychological aids  
 \*(d) procedural aids
89. Which of the following represents English sound system?  
 \*(a) vowels, consonants, stress and intonation  
 (b) vowels, vocabularies, stress and intonation  
 (c) vowels, grammar stress and intonation  
 (d) vowels, speech, stress and intonation
90. Which of the following is not a part in organs of speech?  
 (a) nasal cavity (b) oral cavity \*(c) maxilla cavity (d) pharyngeal cavity
91. Extemporaneous delivery entails .  
 (a) speech delivered without preparation  
 (b) speech delivered via deliberations  
 (c) speech delivered through reading  
 \*(d) speech that speaks to the points in the outline
92. The police finally arrested the ---- criminal  
 (a) famous (b) renowned (c) respectable \*(d) notorious
93. Should UNILORIN wish to attract worker, it ought to ----the pay  
 (a) lower (b) rise \*(c) raise (d) spread
94. I ---- whether our competitor will make profit  
 (a) doubted (b) doubting \*(c) doubt (d) on doubt
95. He has recently ---- driving to make himself relaxed  
 \*(a) relinquished (b) relinquish (c) relinquishing (d) relinquisten
96. Brushing teeth using toothpaste will ---- then from decaying  
 (a) guard (b) defer \*(c) protect (d) avoid
97. Common symptoms associated with fever --- sleeplessness, headache and tiredness  
 (a) includes (b) included \*(c) include (d) including
98. Are we sure that she will be able to ---- the shock  
 (a) take up \*(b) get over (c) get through (d) get up
99. It takes years to ---- as a teacher  
 (a) qualified (b) qualifying (c) qualification \*(d) qualify

100. Hormones are chemicals which ---- by the body to control various functions  
 (a) produce (b) are producing \*(c) are produced (d) were produced
101. The accident would have been averted but the driver had been ---  
 (a) negligence (b) neglecting \*(c) negligent (d) neglected

*You are to complete the following statements by picking the correct answer from options provided.*

102. Writing can be described as----  
 (a) a receptive skill in communication.  
 (b) a receptive skill which can be developed through practice.  
 (c) the primary of the four language skills.  
 \*(d) a productive skill in language use
103. A good writing should have a----  
 (a) synthesis of the thesis statement, occasion, style and the conclusion.  
 \*(b) synthesis of the audience, occasion, content, form and style.  
 (c) synthesis of the dominant thesis, audience style and conclusion.  
 (d) synthesis of the introduction, topic sentences, audience and conclusion.
104. The process of writing involves---  
 (a) Pre-writing, writing and publishing.  
 (b) Pre-writing, topic selection and post-writing  
 \*(c) Pre-writing, writing and editing  
 (d) Pre-writing, topic selection and writing.
105. Which of the following topics would you consider most limited in scope for a class essay?  
 (a) Under development in Nigeria  
 (b) Under development in Third world countries.  
 (c) Under development in Africa : Causes and solution.  
 (d) \*The causes of underdevelopment in Nigeria.
106. A topic sentence is the sentence which ----  
 (a) reveals the writer's attitude to the subject matter.  
 \*(b) contains the central idea of a paragraph  
 (c) defines the scope and purpose of the essay  
 (d) directs the movement and organisation of all ideas in the essay.
107. A good paragraph makes good use of the following combination  
 (a) Unity, thesis statement, completeness, emphasis, coherence, transitional markers.  
 \*(b) Unity, topic sentence, completeness, emphasis, coherence, transitional markers  
 (c) Unity, thesis statement, completeness, emphasis, coherence and  
 (d) Thesis statement, completeness, emphasis, coherence and detailed descriptions.
- Assume you found the following error in your friend's work. Edit as appropriate picking from the options provided after each of questions 108-112
108. Shade has write the letter.  
 (a) have wrote (b) have write (c) have written \*(d) has written.
109. One of the boys is coming in every day.  
 (a) come \*(b) comes (c) is come (d) are coming.
110. Romeo and Juliet are my best book  
 (a) has being (b) have being (c) is been \*(d) has been.
111. The Vice-chancellor commended the committee for their prompt response.  
 (a) his (b) it \*(c) its (d) it's.

112. When the students got home, they discovering that their room was empty.  
 (a) discover (b) discovery \*(c) discovered (d) discovered.
113. A request written by your association to the Head of your department seeking the department's financial support should take the form of \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) an essay \*(b) a business letter (c) a field report (d) a personal letter
114. The features of a business/public letter are arranged as follows \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) Reference Number, Address and date, the greeting, letter heading, body of The letter and complimentary close  
 (b) Address and Date, Name/Designation and address of receiver, Reference Number, salutation, letter heading body of the letter and complimentary close  
 (c) \*Address, Date, greeting, main body of letter and complimentary close  
 (d) Salutation/greeting, address, date, main body of letter and complimentary Close
115. Which of the following is true about reports of meetings?  
 (a) Every single word spoken at the meeting is included in the report.  
 \*(b) Only main ideas of discussions are reported.  
 (c) Sections of minutes are not numbered.  
 (d) Non-verbatim reports do not make use of the reported speech.
116. A fieldwork report has the following features . . . .  
 (a) Introduction, Requirement, Method, Readings, Calculations and Conclusion.  
 (b) Headlines, Lead, body of the story conclusion and acknowledgement.  
 \*(c) Introduction, Procedure, Observations, Discussion and Evaluation, Conclusion and acknowledgement.  
 (d) Attendance, Opening, Matters Arising, News Business, Any Other Business and closing.
117. \_\_\_\_\_ is a type of report which usually has a source and a headline.  
 \*(a) Media report (b) Field report (c) Laboratory report (d) Report of meetings
118. The natural order of the acquisition of language skills is \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) Listening, Reading, Writing and Speaking  
 (b) Reading, Listening, Writing and Speaking  
 (c) Reading, Writing, Listening and Speaking  
 \*(d) Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing
119. \_\_\_\_\_ is regarded as the most primary of the four language skills?  
 (a) Writing (b) Reading (c) Speaking \*(d) Listening
120. What type of listening takes place when we listen to messages like music with a view to evaluating it?  
 (a) Attentive listening (b) Appreciative listening \*(c) Analytic listening  
 (d) Marginal listening
121. What type of listening is required when listening to lectures, debates and discussions within the academic setting?  
 \*(a) Attentive listening (b) Marginal listening (c) Appreciative listening  
 (d) Analytic listening
122. The listening process involves \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) Recording sound, Focusing, accepting and responding  
 \*(b) Receiving, Focusing, Deciphering, Accepting and Storing  
 (c) Receiving, Deciphering, Recording, Accepting and Responding  
 (d) Receiving, Accepting, Storing, Recalling and Responding
123. A speaker who pauses/maintains silence in order to drive home a point makes use of

- (a) implicit cue (b) explicit cue (c) verbal cue \*(d) non-verbal cue
124. \_\_\_\_\_ is a pre-listening tip.  
 (a) Taking notes (b) Anticipating words or phrases a lecture will use  
 (c) Asking relevant questions \*(d) Preparing questions on a topic
125. Procedural tips of listening can be categorized as \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) Aural, situational, electronic and tactile  
 (b) Orientation towards listening task, subject, speaker and self  
 \*(c) Pre-listening, during listening and post-listening  
 (d) Aural, situational, electronic and note taking
126. \_\_\_\_\_ logically follows in the acquisition of communication skills.  
 (a) Writing \*(b) Speaking (c) Reading (d) Hearing
127. A seminar presentation would require  
 (a) an impromptu delivery (b) a memorized delivery  
 (c) discussion delivery \*(d) reading delivery
128. Which of the following strategies would you adopt when giving an impromptu speech in front of all your lecturers?  
 (a) Standing confidently, speaking clearly and lowering your gaze  
 (b) Standing confidently, lowering your gaze and making your speech long  
 \*(c) Standing confidently, maintaining eye contact and speaking clearly  
 (c) Lowering your gaze, speaking clearly and making your speech long
129. The following are effective delivery strategies except  
 (a) comportment (b) statement of purpose  
 (c) eye contact \*(d) jerky sentence
130. \_\_\_\_\_ is not an organ of speech.  
 (a) Pharyngeal cavity \*(b) Maxilla cavity (c) Nasal cavity  
 (d) Oral cavity
131. The following are principles that can be adopted in persuasive speaking except  
 (a) Creating a vivid picture (b) Keeping to one theme  
 \*(c) Use of abstract phrases (d) Generating true emotion
132. Amina did her wedding anniversary last week should be  
 (a) Amina do her wedding anniversary last week  
 (b) Amina is doing her wedding anniversary last week  
 (c) Amina performed her wedding anniversary last week  
 \*(d) Amina celebrated her wedding anniversary last week
133. I washed a nice show at the tiata should be  
 (a) I watch a nice show at the thearte  
 (b) I wash a nice show at the theatre  
 \*(c) I watched a nice show at the theatre  
 (d) I washed a nice show at the theatre

Choose from the options provided to complete the sentences in numbers 134- 143

134. Share this ice cream \_\_\_\_\_ three of you  
 \*(a) among (b) between (c) amongst (d) in-between
135. Ijeoma is always asking  
 (a) ~~When will you come visit me?~~  
 \*(b) ~~When will you visit me?~~  
 (c) When are you to visit me?

- (d) When are you visiting your?
136. Every man, woman and child \_\_\_\_\_ requested to assemble in the departure lounge  
\*(a) is (b) are (c) were (d) was
137. My lecture asked us to try \_\_\_\_\_ do better  
(a) and \*(b) to (c) for (d) by
138. You and \_\_\_\_\_ are going to represent the class  
(a) me \*(b) I (c) mine (d) us
139. If I \_\_\_\_\_ you I would refuse to go  
(a) was \*(b) were (c) am (d) be
140. Mr. Jatto say that he \_\_\_\_\_ swimming  
(a) disliked \*(b) dislikes (c) dislike (d) disliking
141. Can you sit on this \_\_\_\_\_?  
(a) stood \*(b) stool (c) stand (d) stake
142. Bola cannot see you because she is \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) traveled \*(b) traveling (c) travelled (d) travelling
143. AbdulGafar watches movies \_\_\_\_\_ his wife depends on them.  
(a) like \*(b) as if (c) as like (d) like as
- (A)** *By putting the correct punctuation in the space provided, make each of the sentences below clearer:*
144. The job having been finished \_\_\_\_\_ the men went home  
(a) full stop (b) colon (c) semi-colon \*(d) comma.
145. To what extent does the present political dispensation in Nigeria relevant to the proletariat \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) comma \*(b) question mark (c) colon (d) exclamation.
146. Providing reasons for, or proof of statement made in the topic sentence \_\_\_\_\_ this means that the topic sentence needs modification  
(a) full stop (b) question mark \*(c) semi-colon (d) invited comma
147. Alas \_\_\_\_\_ the evil was hatched  
(a) full stop \*(b) exclamation mark (c) comma (d) colon
148. Socialisation is a desirable tenet of all humans in a civilized setting \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) semi-colon \*(b) full stop (c) question mark (d) exclamation mark
- (B)** *From numbers 149 ó 153, respond to the statements that follow by picking any of the options that fill the gaps*
149. A topic sentence is \_\_\_\_\_  
\*(a) an expression of main idea (b) a negation of a concept  
(c) the fulfillment of the thesis (d) an answer to a call.
150. A sentence is an element of a \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) body \*(b) paragraph (c) stem (d) point
151. A paragraph is \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) a combination of sentences (b) an abridged version of a topic  
\*(c) a unit in a larger set of ideas (d) an indirect speech.

152. One of the functions of a paragraph is to \_\_\_\_\_  
 \*(a) transit one idea to another (b) to negate an existing concept  
 (c) multiply ideas (d) maintain statuesque.
153. The length of a paragraph is largely determined by its \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) load (b) precision (c) scope \*(d) purpose.
- (C) Answer questions 154 ó 159 by choosing the correct options below them.
154. What is salutation in Letter Writing?  
 \*(a) formal way of addressing the reader (b) an acknowledgement  
 (c) a complementary statement (d) the stem of the letter.
155. What role does the subject heading play in letter?  
 (a) An eye-opening (b) helpful to guide the writer  
 \*(c) helpful to direct the reader towards the writer's direction  
 (d) redundancy.
156. How familiar are the writer and the recipient of a formal letter?  
 \*(a) not familiar at all (b) very familiar  
 (c) closely related (d) just familiar
157. Mention the common denominators of the three types of letter.  
 (a) Mechanical accuracy (b) salutation (c) rubrics \*(d) Formal features.
158. How many formal features does a formal letter has?  
 (a) two \*(b) six (c) ten (d) four
159. What are those distinguishing features of a formal from an informal letter?  
 (a) two versus three features for formal and informal respectively  
 (b) four versus five features for formal and informal respectively  
 (c) six versus four features for formal and informal respectively  
 \*(d) one versus ten features for formal and informal respectively.

D) Read the letter below and name numbers 160 ó 164

(161)  
 ↓  
 Department of English,  
 University of Ilorin,  
 Private Mail Bag 1515,  
 Ilorin.  
 6<sup>th</sup> May, 2009

(160)  
 ↓  
 Dear John,

Do you remember that I once remarked that the tortoise was the king of all tricksters? As a confirmation of that, yesterday, I was walking near our orchard when suddenly I heard a sound. There on a stone rolling and railing, the old tortoise like a great trickster. You'dl see him in action when you visit us in June.

My new Puppy is likely to be the most beautiful collie, ever! I will instruct Pip and Pep to bring him when nest they will come to you. I know your mum will be interested.

(162)

(163) → Your Uncle,  
 Jid.  
 ↑

160. (a) recipient's address (b) close-up \*(c) salutation (d) acknowledgment
161. (a) greeting (b) salutation (c) beginning \*(d) writer's address and date.
162. (a) paragraphing \*(b) body (c) topic sentence (d) content
163. \*(a) subscription (b) conclusion (c) correspondence (d) submission.
164. (a) name \*(b) signature (c) initials (d) closing.

**(E) Read the passage below and answer questions 165 – 173 using options a – d.**

Whatever other processes may be used for them, most parts are machined at some stage, and the machine shop usually employs the largest member of workers. Almost all castings and forgings need to be machined and many parts are mad entirely from rods or bars of metal by machining them.

Where large numbers of each part have as possible for the operatives, so that they can work quickly and easily, yet still turn out work of high quality. For example, where parts have to be machined one after another from the end of a long bar of metal, there is usually a stop, which makes it easy to move the right length of fresh metal into position each time. Stops are also fitted to prevent a cutting tool from being fed too far into the metal. Where a partly shape piece of metal is to be machined, there will be a fixture to hold it in position so designed that the part cannot be put in the wrong way round. In drilling and similar operations, Jigs are often used; these hold the part firmly and have a guide hole for each hole to be machined in the work piece; the operator has only to bring the guide holes in turn under the drill of his machine to make sure of drilling exactly the right place.

Some of the machines are so made that, once prepared for a run of work, all they need is to be kept supplied with metal. One or two machine minders may look after a score of such machines, putting long bars of metal into them from time to time; the machines will go on running for hours, turning out parts in great quantities. Other machines call for a real Knack in fitting the part quickly and securely in place, and the operator can make a big difference to the finish of the work according to the care he takes in operating the controls steadily and at the correct rate. Sometimes operators may be taught to set up their machines themselves, adjusting the fixtures, stops and working speed for each batch at work. There is employment in the machine shop, therefore, for boys of different ability and outlook.

165. Suggest a suitable title for the passage.  
 (a) The Fabricator \*(b) The Machine Shop (c) The commerce's shop  
 (d) A laundry.
166. Why is the machine shop important here?  
 \*(a) It employs many people (b) Because of its redundancy  
 (c) A place of display (d) site-seeing.
167. The shop in question is an extension of a \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) trading ground \*(b) factory (c) laundry (d) business centre
168. Why does a fixture have to be carefully designed?  
 (a) For decoration (b) for slanting \*(c) to grip the metal to be machined  
 (d) for doctoring.
169. What type of machine work can be left to a machine minder?  
 (a) fitting (b) collating (c) designing \*(d) drilling.
170. When can the machine operator make a big difference to the work he is doing?  
 (a) at the beginning (b) in the middle \*(c) at the completion (d) at all times.
171. To which career could you classify the operations in the Passage?

- \* (a) engineering (b) computerization (c) mechanization (d) econometrics.
172. Mention two technical concepts that are appealing in the passage.  
 (a) Others and ability (b) apparatus and apparatus \*(c) Machine and drilling  
 (d) batch and work
173. Who are the most relevant people in the shop?  
 (a) the boys (b) the designers (c) the drillers \*(d) the operators.

**Using options a – d, replace the underlined words and phrases in the passage.**

174. Castings  
 \*(a) fabricatings (b) makings (c) producing (d) doings
175. Forgings  
 (a) mouldings \*(b) shapings (c) drawings (d) makings
176. Machined  
 (a) manufactured \*(b) mechanized (c) monitored (d) molded.
177. Operators  
 \*(a) detectives (b) destructors (c) developers (d) drillers
178. Stop  
 (a) hanger \*(b) suspension (c) pretension (d) handler
179. The right length  
 \*(a) exact measurement (b) approximation (c) measurement (d) size
180. Fitted  
 (a) prepared (b) hanged \*(c) connected (d) corroborated
181. a fixture  
 \*(a) confiner (b) definer (c) restricting (d) limited.
182. drilling  
 (a) sewing \*(b) ridging (c) digging (d) coercing
183. Similar operations  
 (a) the same thing (b) synonymous things \*(c) related activities  
 (d) exact operations.
184. Jigs  
 (a) handler \*(b) holders (c) benders (d) turners.
185. a guide hole  
 (a) an opening (b) an opener \*(c) a leading opening (d) a drainage.
186. the operator  
 \*(a) the handler (b) the officer (c) the manager (d) the driver
187. Machine menders  
 (a) Machine operator \*(b) Machine attendant (c) Machine repairer  
 (d) Machine maintenance
188. turning out  
 (a) up turning \*(b) producing (c) manufacturing (d) releasing
189. Knack  
 (a) Knock (b) Knight \*(c) skill (d) consistency



190. the finish of the work  
(a) the conclusion of the work (b) production, \*(c) the completion of the work  
(d) finality.
191. set up  
(a) organize \*(b) prepare (c) roll (d) release
192. working speed  
\*(a) check limit (b) reduction time (c) duration (d) extent
193. different ability  
(a) various energy \*(b) different potential (c) limitation (d) inability.
194. The problems of developing nations are inexhaustible (synonym)  
(a) Abundant (b) limited (c) many \*(d) numerous (e) restricted
195. Though the later chief \_\_\_\_\_ just a small piece of land from his father he bequeathed many hectares to his children (synonym)  
(a) acquired (b) a massed \*(c) inherited (d) recovered (e) withdrew.
196. Education develops an individual as a person and therefore \_\_\_\_\_ him to get more out of life  
(a) enable (b) enabled (c) enabling \*(d) enables (e) enably
197. The twin brothers love each other, just as the triplet love  
(a) each others (b) everyone \*(c) one another (d) others (e) themselves
198. The \_\_\_\_\_ hostel appears to be neglected by the school authority  
(a) girl (b) girls (c) girlø \*(d) girlsø (e) girlsø
199. The boy is humble, and the entire community admire him for his  
(a) humbument (b) humbleness (c) humbles (d) humbling \*(e) humility.
200. Our step-brothers are generous to us  
(a) are they? \*(b) aren't they? (c) didn't they (d) is it? (e) Isn't it?

The ---201--- exchange is a ---202--- where ---203--- are bought and sold. Any member of the public who wishes to buy ---204--- must get it from the ---205--- through a ---206---. Shares of popular ---207--- that have good profile and stable prospects are always on ---208--- demand while the shares of companies that are unprofitable drop.

	A	B	C	D	E
201	Bank	bulk	foreign	insurance	Stock*
202	Field	ground	Market*	pavilion	place
203	Goods	Monies*	notes	securities	Services
204	Commodities	goods	investments	items	Shares*
205	Agent*	broker	cashier	clerk	jobber
206.	Bear	Broker*	bull	jobber	Receptionist
207	Firms	individuals	industries	institutions	*Organizations
208	Adequate	Frequent	*High	Low	Moderate

209. French along with English --- to be passed.  
\*(a) is (b) are (c) have (d) none
210. Although my father --- a house in Cope Coast, he --- his holiday in Badagry.  
(a) have/have (b) have/has \*(c) has/had (d) has/have
211. More people--- to learn Arabic these days.  
(a) begin \*(b) are beginning (c) beginning (d) none

212. It is a useful language because many people in West Africa \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
\*(a) speak (b) are speaking (c) speaking (d) spoke
213. Then end of the world \_\_\_\_\_ at a time which we do not expect.  
\*(a) will come (b) comes (c) will be coming (d) is coming
214. Iøve never --- anyone --- so much money beforeø thought the policeman.  
(a) seen/loose (b) saw/lose \*(c) seen/lose (d) saw/loose
215. Which of these transitional markers is used to indicate resumption.  
(a) moreover \*(b) as I was saying (c) furthermore (d) nevertheless
216. The two language skills concerned with literacy are  
\*(a)reading/writing (b)reading/listening(c)writing/speaking (d)listening/speaking
217. øThe boy drove the car recklesslyö has these sentence elements  
(a) SPC (b) SPA \*(c) SPCA (d) SCA
218. He is a nice man is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ sentence  
(a) imperative (b) exclamatory (c) interrogatory \*(d) declarative.
219. øAre you okay?ö is---  
(a) imperative sentence (b) declarative sentence (c) exclamatory sentence  
\*(d) interrogatory sentence.
220. øButö, øAreö øorö are examples of  
(a) subordinators (b) correlatives \*(c) co-ordinators (d) none
221. Essay writing involves \_\_\_\_\_ structural parts  
(a) five (b) six \*(c) three (d) one
222. An essay that involves relating oneø's experience is referred to as  
(a) descriptive (b) argumentative (c) expository \*(d) narrative
223. Mechanical accuracy involves only one of the followings  
\*(a) punctuations (b) pronunciation (c) calligraphy (d) reading
224. An acronym that captures the criteria for making an essay is  
(a) COE (b) SAP (c) 3RQ<sup>S</sup> \*(d) COEMA
225. Brainstorming is a \_\_\_ activity  
(a) writing \*(b) pre-writing (c) post writing (d) proof reading
226. Comprehension basically aims at testing studentsø  
(a) pronunciation \*(b) meaning understanding (c) spelling (d) reading
227. A written transaction between a former employee and his employer is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ letter.  
(a) informal (b) semi-formal \*(c) formal (d) none
228. Students and not their lecturer \_\_\_\_\_ involved  
(a) is \*(b) are (c) has (d) none.
229. Though Physics may not seem interesting to you, if you want to understand space exploration, a little physics will be helpful.  
(a) simple (b) compound \*(c) complex (d) compound-complex
230. Although your study schedule is broken into separate and individual courses, you are not leaning isolated information or ideas  
(a) compound (b) simple (c) compound-complex \*(d) complex
231. Interest depends upon understanding.  
(a) compound-complex (b) compound (c) complex \*(d) simple

232. Students should study properly for their examinations  
 (a) Isn't it? (b) Shouldn't it? \*(c) shouldn't they? (d) should they?
233. I won't go there would I?  
 (a) Yes I would \*(b) No, I won't (c) Yes, I won't (d) No, I would.
234. He was \_\_\_\_\_ when the prophecy came true  
 (a) amaze \*(b) amazed (c) amazing (d) amazingly
235. Are you \_\_\_\_\_ for the dance?  
 (a) already \*(b) all ready (c) all read (d) none
236. Government is ready to \_\_\_\_\_ monetization policy.  
 (a) compliment (b) complement \*(c) implement (d) implement
237. The lady as well as her mother \_\_\_\_\_ cooking.  
 (a) hate \*(b) hates (c) love (d) none
238. Neither Ade nor his brothers \_\_\_\_\_ attending the play next week  
 (a) is (b) was \*(c) are (d) were

For two hundred years after the Norman conquest, French remained the language of intercourse among the upper class in England. England witnessed a bilingual situation of its dwellers. English, now a language of the conquered. French, a language of the conqueror. The fusion of the two races became possible, as both forgot the agony of defeat and euphoria of victory.

239. What parts of speech do 'conquest' and 'conquered' belong to?  
 (a) Noun/noun (b) verb/verb \*(c) noun/verb (d) verb/noun
240. The pair of agony/euphoria is an example of  
 \*(a) antonym (b) synonym (c) homophone (d) homonym
241. The antonym of victory is \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) fusion (b) conquest \*(c) defeat (d) dwellers
242. 'Dwellers' in the passage means  
 (a) fighters (b) conquerors \*(c) inhabitants (d) doers
243. 'It's' is an example of  
 \*(a) possessive pronoun (b) contraction (c) personal pronoun  
 (d) none
244. He was so convinced that people were driven by ---- motives that he could not believe that anyone could be unselfish  
 (a) selfless (b) personal \*(c) ulterior (d) altruistic
245. No hero of ancient or modern times can surpass the Indian with his lofty contempt of death and the --- with which he sustained the cruelest affliction  
 (a) guile (b) concern (c) reverence \*(d) fortitude
246. The concept of ---- grouping of people with similar interests and abilities was very popular among educators.  
 (a) segregated (b) integrated \*(c) homogeneous (d) heterogeneous
247. His theories were so ---- that few could see what he was trying to establish  
 (a) logical (b) erudite (c) scholarly \*(d) nebulous
248. An individual who is ----- is incapable of ----  
 \*(a) fettered - flight (b) ambitious - failure (c) modest - shame  
 (d) militant - fear

249. We do not mean to be disrespectful when we refuse to follow the advice of our ---- leader  
 (a) famous (b) dynamic (c) gracious \*(d) venerable
250. After several ---- attempts to send the missile into space, the spacecraft was finally launched successfully.  
 (a) difficult (b) excellent \*(c) abortive (d) preliminary
251. Since you have failed three of the last four tests, you cannot afford to be ---- about passing for the term  
 (a) courteous \*(b) sanguine (c) indolent (d) passive
252. You are afraid to attack him directly, you, therefore, are resorting to ----  
 (a) condemnation (b) guile \*(c) innuendo (d) criticism
253. The pioneers' greatest asset was not their material wealth but their ----  
 (a) simplicity \*(b) fortitude (c) largesse (d) possessions
254. Some students are ---- and want to take only the courses for which they see immediate value  
 \*(a) pragmatic (b) foolish (c) stupid (d) theoretical
255. Automation threatens mankind with an increased number of ---- hours  
 (a) useless (b) active \*(c) idle (d) complex
256. We need more men of culture and enlightenment: we have too many ---- among us  
 (a) pragmatists \*(b) philistines (c) philosophers (d) boors
257. If we ---- these experienced people to positions of unimportance because of their political perversions, we shall lose the services of valuably trained Personnel  
 (a) define (b) propel (c) delegate \*(d) relegate
258. His ---- directions misled us, we did not know which of the two roads to take  
 (a) foolish (b) complicated \*(c) ambiguous (d) arbitrary
257. You were frightened by a concept that you ---- in your own mind  
 (a) accepted (b) idealized \*(c) created (d) sought
258. Although there are ---- outbursts of gunfire, we can report that the major rebellion has been suppressed  
 (a) bitter \*(b) sporadic (c) meager (d) nocturnal
259. The child's earliest words deal with concrete objects and actions, it is much later that he is able to grapple with ----  
 (a) decisions (b) opponents \*(c) abstractions (d) mathematics
260. It would be difficult for one so ---- to be led to believe that all men are equal and that we must disregard race, colour and creed  
 (a) emotional \*(b) tolerant (c) intolerant (d) broadminded
261. The ---- of our civilization from an agricultural society to today's by upheaval and, all too often, war  
 (a) adjustment (b) migration \*(c) metamorphosis (d) route
262. Man is essentially a ---- animal and tends to ---- others  
 (a) selfish ó resent (b) vicarious ó work with (c) perverse - adopt  
 \*(d) gregarious ó associate with

263. A man who cannot win honour in his own ---- will have a very small chance of winning it from posterity  
 (a) right (b) country \*(c) age (d) way
264. Whereas the historian's primary task is to ---- human actions, the business of the psychologist is to ---- them  
 (a) describe & justify \*(b) influence & study (c) predict & analyze  
 (d) record & Explain
265. The book, published ---- revived our interest in the author who had just died  
 (a) anonymously (b) posthumously \*(c) recently (d) privately
266. When he was questioned by the dean, he would ---- his own complicity and refused to name his colleagues  
 (a) only confess \*(b) not deny (c) not acknowledge (d) only deny
267.  
 (a) I was drawn to him by his personal charm  
 (b) I was drawn to him by his personal charm  
 \*(c) I was drowned to him by his personal charm  
 (d) I was drawned to him by his personal charm
268.  
 (a) The social worker appealed to the prostitutes to opt for a dissent living  
 (b) The social worker appealed to the prostitutes to opt for a descent living  
 (c) The social worker appealed to the prostitutes to opt for a decent living  
 \*(d) The social worker appealed to the prostitutes to opt for diccent living
269.  
 (a) Given my meager income and my numerous financial commitments, I cannot avoid to buy a car  
 (b) Given my meager and my numerous financial commitments, I cannot avvord to buy a car  
 (c) Given my meager income and my numerous financial commitment, I cannot affoid to buy a car  
 (d) \* Given my meager income and my numerous financial commitments, I cannot afford to buy a car
270.  
 (a) The doctor diagnosed diabetes in the patient  
 (b) The doctor diagonied diabetes in the patient  
 (c) The doctor diagozed diabetes in the patient  
 \*(d) The doctor diagnosed diabetes in the patient
271.  
 (a) The secretary was asked to expantiate on the matter  
 (b) The secretary was asked to expandiate on the matter  
 \*(c) The secretary was asked to expartiate on the matter  
 (d) The secretary was asked to expatiate on the matter
272.  
 (a) Chinedu was beaten by a dangerous snake  
 (b) Chinedu was beeten by a dangerous snake  
 (c) Chinedu was bitten by a dangerous snake  
 \*(d) Chineddu was bieten by a dangerous snake
273.  
 (a) The driver as well as the conductor were arrested  
 (b) The driver as well as the conductor are arrested

- (c) The driver as well as the conductor is arrested  
\*(d) The driver as well as the conductor was arrested
274.  
(a) The houses as well as the car was painted  
(b) The houses as well as the car is painted  
(c) The houses as well as the car are painted  
\*(d) The houses as well as the car were painted
275.  
(a) The young men impresses me as a brilliant student  
(b) The young men impresses me as brilliant students  
\*(c) The young men impress me as brilliant students  
(d) The young men impress me as a brilliant students
276.  
(a) He said that his access to the bank accounts were troubling the treasurer  
(b) He said that his access to the bank accounts are troubling the treasurer  
\*(c) He said that his access to the bank accounts was troubling the treasurer  
(d) He said that his access to the bank accounts is troubling the treasurer
277.  
(a) Neither the student nor his parents is around  
\*(b) Neither the student nor his parents are around  
(c) Neither the student nor his parents was around  
(d) Neither the student nor his parents will around
278.  
(a) The equipments are being destroyed  
(b) The equipment is been destroyed  
\*(c) The equipment is being destroyed  
(d) The equipments are been destroyed
279.  
(a) The informations giving us were insufficient  
(b) The informations given us were insufficient  
\*(c) The information given us was insufficient  
(d) The information giving us was insufficient
280.  
(a) Some live ammunitions were already recovered from the armed robbers  
(b) Some live ammunitions are already recovered from the armed robbers  
\*(c) Some live ammunition was already recovered from the armed robbers  
(d) Some live ammunition is already recovered from the armed robbers
281.  
(a) Some new staffs has been employed  
(b) Some new staffs have been employed  
\*(c) Some new staff have been employed  
(d) Some new staff has been employed
282.  
(a) The activities of the company grounded to a half  
\*(b) The activities of the company ground to a half  
(c) The activities of the company granded to a half  
(d) The activities of the company grand to a half
283.  
(a) Can coke is not available in this part of the country  
(b) Cand coke is not available in this part of the country  
(c) Caned coke is not available in this part of the country  
\*(d) Canned coke is not available in this part of the country

- 284.
- (a) The little girl need down to greet her mother
  - (b) The little girl knee down to greet her mother
  - (c) The little girl kneel down to greet her mother
  - \*(d) The little girl knelt down to greet her mother
- 285.
- (a) After taking the drug the patient felt relieved
  - \*(b) After taking the drug the patient felt relieved
  - (c) After taking the drug the patient felt relifed
  - (d) After taking the drug the patient felt relived
- 286.
- (a) You can save your breathe for a better cause
  - (b) You can save your breadth for a better cause
  - \*(c) You can save your breath for a better
  - (d) You can save your breadthe for a better cause
- 287.
- (a) Shouts of joy rented the air
  - \*(b) Shouts of joy rend the air
  - (c) Shouts of joy rend the air
  - (d) Shouts of joy rended the air
288. Chief Bola Ige was ---- by his fellow politician
- (a) Slayed (b) slained \*(c) slain (d) slay
289. The bereaved woman --- into tears
- (a) bursted \*(b) burst (c) busted (d) bust
290. We all listened silently to the ---- story of his pain and suffering
- (a) heart-tendering \*(b) heart-rending (c) heart-retering
  - (d) heart-renting
- 291.
- (a) The dog has being wagging itø tail for some time
  - \*(b) The dog has been wagging its tail for some time
  - (c) The dog has been wagging itø tail for some time
  - (d) The dog has being wagging its tail for some time

**Choose the correct options for the following questions**

292. One of the following is not a factor aiding effective studying.
- (a) total concentration
  - (b) eating a balanced diet
  - \*(c) lack of meditation
  - (d) jotting down points
293. The best way of planning your study is by having a planned.
- (a) personal study time (b) leisure time (c) sport time \*(d) time table
294. For your study to be uneffective, your materials should be
- (a) up-to-date (b) authentic \*(c) inaccurate (d) reliable
295. An all-encompassing way of avoiding distraction is study is by
- (a) minimizing sources of worry (b) avoiding troubled and perplexed circumstances
  - (c) avoid harbouring bitterness \*(d) developing a sound personality
296. The range of dictionary functions does not cover
- (a) word existence (b) spelling (c) pronunciation \*(d) mental lexicon

297. The first way of deciphering meaning while coming across an unfamiliar word is byí  
(a) consulting a dictionary (b) thinking deeply  
\*(c) discovering meaning from the way it occurs within a sentence structure  
(d) consulting a bilingual dictionary

298. In a dictionary, a word like ðnationö can not be extended to form  
(a) nationality \*(b) nationalism (c) nationalistic (d) nationalize

One of the options below is not applicable

299. When consulting the dictionary, you need to  
(a) locate the word by following arrangement of the letters  
\*(b) discover the word by following arrangement of the words in the dictionary  
(c) locate or discover the word class  
(d) discover the meaning of the word

**Write true (T) or false (F) in providing answers for the following questions**

300. Listening is that unconscious effort to select the meaningful important and relevant sounds and messages from the numerous sounds and messages that our ears perceive or receive.  
( ) T---- ( ) F ---\*

301. Marginal listening can be described as partial listening  
( ) T \* ( ) F

302. With appreciative listening, the listener builds up the images of he is listening to  
( ) T\* ( ) F

303. Attentive listening implies little concentration, on and divided attention to what is said  
( ) T ( ) F\*

304. Analytic listening takes place when we listen to a message and attempt to disseminate it  
( ) T ( ) F\*

States YES or NO in the boxes provided below

305. Listening is the least important of the four language skills ( )NO  
306. The natural order of acquisition of the language skills is Listening, Speaking, Writing and Reading ( )NO  
307. Hearing is not one of the language skills ( )NO  
308. Listening is selective while hearing is inseminate ( )YES  
309. Listening is an effortless and inactive activity ( )NO

Choose the correct options in the following questions

310. English sentences cannot be classified by type or structure into  
(a) Simple sentence (b) Compound sentence \*(c) Imperative sentence  
(d) Complex sentence
311. A simple sentence comprise  
(a) two or more independent clauses \*(b) one independent and no subordinate clauses  
(c) one independent and one dependent clause  
(d) one independent and two dependent clauses
312. The following is an example of a compound sentence



- \* (a) A good writer communicates with his audience and captures their attention  
 (b) A good writer who communicates with his audience captures their attention  
 (c) A good writer communicates with his audience  
 (d) A good writer captures the attention of his audience.
313. One of the following sentences lacks unity  
 (a) Ayo is Nike's husband  
 \*(b) Ayo is Nike's husband and tall  
 (c) Ayo who is Nike's husband is tall  
 (d) Ayo, Nike's husband is tall
314. One of the following sentences lacks coherence or parallelism  
 (a) Kunle loves eating, dancing and watching television  
 (b) Kunle loves playing table tennis and juggling  
 (c) Kunle loves dancing to gospel music  
 \*(d) Kunle loves good singing, reading and to watch films

**In question 315 to 320, choose the correct options**

315. Ilorin is the capital of Kwara State  
 (a) ðIlorinö is the subject complement  
 \*(b) ðCapitalö is the subject complement  
 (c) ðKwara Stateö is the subject complement  
 (d) ðtheö is the subject complement
316. This journey is slow  
 (a) ðThisö is the subject complement  
 (b) ðjourneyö is the subject complement  
 (c) ðisö is the subject complement  
 \*(d) ðslowö is the subject complement
317. Some books wear out after a few years  
 (a) ðSomeö is the subject of the sentence  
 \*(b) ðSome booksö is the subject of the sentence  
 (c) ðbooksö is the subject of the sentence  
 (d) ðwear outö is the subjects of the sentence
318. A goat eats grass  
 (a) ðAö is an indefinite noun  
 \*(b) ðgoatö is an indefinite noun  
 (c) ðeatsö is an indefinite noun  
 (d) ðgrassö is an indefinite noun
319. Those are the boys I told you about  
 \*(a) ðThoseö is the determiner in the sentence  
 (b) ðtheö is the determiner in the sentence  
 (c) ðboysö is the determiner in the sentence  
 (d) ðyouö is the determiner in the sentence
320. Marrying Funmi is the biggest success you ever had  
 (a) ðMarryingö is the gerund phrase in the sentence  
 \*(b) ðMarrying Funmiö is the gerund phrase in the sentence  
 (c) ðFunmiö is the gerund phrase in the sentence  
 (d) No gerund phrase in the sentence

**Read the following passage and fill in the gaps from the options provided in Questions 321 – 336.**

If a council were to be empowered by the people 321 the earth to do 322 was necessary to save 323 from extinction by nuclear 324, it might well decided that a good first step 325 be to order the destruction of 326 the 327 weapons in the 328. When the 329 had been carried 330, however, warlike or warring nations 331 still rebuild their nuclear arsenals. A logical 332 step, accordingly, would be to order the destruction of factories that make the 333. But just as the weapons might be rebuilt, so might the factories, and the world's margin of the safety would not have been 334 by very much. A third step, then, would be to order the destruction of a 335 part of the world's 336.

321. (a) on (b) of \*(c) in (d) by
322. \*(a) whatever (b) wherever (c) whenever (d) however
323. (a) serenity \*(b) humanity (c) humility (d) humidity
324. (a) bullet (b) gun \*(c) weapon (d) grenade
325. (a) will (b) has (c) had \*(d) would
326. (a) many (b) few \*(c) all (d) plenty
327. \*(a) nuclear (b) atomic (c) gun (d) bullet
328. (a) town (b) city (c) village \*(d) world
329. \*(a) order (b) summon (c) warrant (d) threat
330. (a) in \*(b) out (c) from (d) under
331. \*(a) might (b) must (c) should (d) may
332. (a) fourth (b) third \*(c) second (d) first
333. \*(a) weapons (b) bullets (c) gun (d) cartridge
334. \*(a) increased (b) reduced (c) depleted (d) deducted
335. (a) considered (b) considering \*(c) considerable (d) consider
336. (a) geography (b) history (c) language \*(d) economy

**INSTRUCTIONS: Read the following passages carefully and then choose the word that is the most suitable to fill the numbered gaps in the passages.**

#### **PASSAGE A**

Teaching is one of the oldest 337 known to man. Every community from time immemorial must have had 338 known and respected for their ability to guide and 339 younger members of their community towards the 340 of the desired goals of their group. The 341 ceremonies for young adults common to many cultures are part of the 342 education process of those cultures; but there are very many informal ways of educating the young. When a young girl helps her mother in preparing the family meal. She is learning 343 skills in an informal set-up. One's peer group also exacts a great 344 on individuals.

In the formal set-up of our schools today, education is highly 345. There is the hierarchy of authority from the principal down to the class monitors.

We have a fixed time-table which we adhere to strictly. Though we 346 a great deal from our mates, the teacher plays an important role in shaping our attitude and conditioning our behaviour and responses to our society as a whole.

	A	B	C	D
337	activities	role	professions*	jobs
338	men	woman	children	individual*
339	coerce	motivate*	force	induce
340	attainment*	evolution	enforcement	preservation
341	secret	wild	courageous	initiation*
342	true	formal*	good	praise-worthy
343	modern	expert	culinary*	beneficial
344	*influence	pressure	attitude	behaviour
345	expensive	different	popular	organized*
346	acquire	learn*	gather	study

#### PASSAGE B

For the working woman, the task of looking after the home and 347 up the children is not easy. Although, the house may have every modern 348 there is still much work to keep her 349 cooking, cleaning, mending, washing and ironing. if she is lucky to have a 350 help, her task is made somehow easier.

The working woman spends much of her income on beauty core she buys a lot of 351 and visits 352 regularly. Most women are so occupied with the daily 353 that they need these things to 354 themselves up.

This the responsibilities of a 355 are quite demanding and she could be so busy as to have little time for 356 engagements.

	A	B	C	D
347.	taking	pulling	getting	bringing*
348.	necessity	convenience*	assistance	convention
349.	tied	busy*	alert	serious
350.	residential	willing	domestic*	matrimonial
351.	*ornaments	decorations	cosmetics	trinkets
352.	saloon	shop	store	salon*
353.	event	*chores	needs	demands
354.	smile	encourage	cheer*	relax
355.	housemaid	housemistress	householder	housewife*
356.	*social	official	personal	civilized

**INSTRUCTION:** From the words or group of words lettered A to D,

choose the word or group of words that best completes the sentences below.

357. Essay writing can be used synonymously with \_\_\_\_  
(A) comportment \*(B) composition (C) completion (D) communication
358. Essay writing refers to the ability to keep or sustain unbroken written \_\_\_\_ both formally and informally.  
\*(A) communication (B) commendation (C) transmission (D) comprehension
359. In a continuous writing, the following are important except  
(A) words (B) paragraphs \*(C) morphemes (D) sentences
360. The prerequisite for writing a good essay is having an  
(A) plan \*(B) topic (C) body (D) outline
361. What component of an essay contains the bulk of the mechanics of writing?  
(A) the beginning \*(B) the middle (C) the ending (D) the paragraph
362. A good essay writing must follow a specific pattern that is \_\_\_\_  
(A) continuous (B) transitional (C) systematic \*(D) coherence
363. The most important feature of the paragraph is the \_\_\_\_  
\*(A) topic sentence (B) grammar (C) printed text (D) capital letter
364. A paragraph begins on a fresh line and is usually \_\_\_\_  
(A) spaced \*(B) indented (C) separated (D) bold
365. The topic sentence in an essay writing refers to the  
(A) clarity (B) unity (C) completeness \*(D) central idea
366. The following are the main features of a good paragraph except  
(A) emphasis (B) unity \*(C) illustration (D) clarity
367. There are two kinds of paragraphs which are  
\*(A) narrative and dramatic (B) prose and dramatic (C) literary and narrative  
(D) poetic and prose
368. In essay writing \_\_\_\_ is used for expressing emphasis  
(A) information \*(B) repetition (C) intensification (D) exemplification
369. There are \_\_\_\_ main types of essay  
(A) One (B) two (C) three \*(D) four
370. Expository essay involves the following except \_\_\_\_ essay  
(A) narrative (B) descriptive (C) argumentative \*(D) imaginative
371. Which of the following topics is an example of an argumentative essay?  
(A) the effect of chloroquine on malaria  
(B) influence of peer group on academic performance  
(C) women liberation in Nigeria  
\*(D) boarding school system is better than day school system
372. An \_\_\_\_ is regarded as a structured detailed statement of the essential content of an essay writing.  
\*(A) outline (B) introduction (C) information (D) conclusion
373. Any connector or intermediary between one structure and another is called a  
(A) scientific device \*(B) linking device (C) artificial device  
(D) systematic device
374. The following is an example of a linking device  
(A) sequence \*(B) space order (C) contrast (D) cohesion

375. The essence of a good writing is  
 (A) importance (B) beauty (C) function \*(D) clarity
376. The \_\_\_\_\_ essay deals majorly with past events  
 (A) narrative (B) expository (C) argumentative \*(D) descriptive
- INSTRUCTIONS:** Complete the following sentences with the appropriate word or group of words.
377. There are two broad categories of letters which are  
 (A) informal and formal (B) informal and formal \*(C) formal and informal  
 (D) informal and formal
378. All types of letter must always start with the \_\_\_\_  
 (A) salutation \*(B) address (C) body (D) complimentary close
379. An informal letter must end with the following:  
 \*(A) yours sincerely (B) yours faithfully (C) yours graciously  
 (D) yours in his vine yard
380. The following is the best way of writing the salutation is a formal letter  
 (A) My love (B) Dear Biola (C) My dear \*(D) Dear sir
381. A \_\_\_\_\_ type of a letter must have two main addresses  
 (A) informal (B) advertisement \*(C) formal (D) article for publication

382. In letter writing, it is necessary to start a new sentence with a  
 \*(A) capital letter (B) big letter (C) small letter (D) uppercase alphabet
383. One of the basic guide lines of letter writing is that a sentence must always end with a \_\_\_\_  
 (A) comma \*(B) full stop (C) hyphen (D) colon
384. The addressee's address in a formal letter is usually at the  
 (A) top (B) top right side \*(C) left hand side (D) immediately after the salutation
385. Addresses are used for \_\_\_\_\_ purposes in letters  
 \*(A) locational (B) residential (C) universal (D) visitation
386. A formal letter should be very  
 (A) lengthy \*(B) brief (C) wordy (D) well detailed

**INSTRUCTION:** From a list of possible interpretations given below, Choose the interpretation that you consider most appropriate for each of the following sentences.

387. When Joshua was threatened with suspension he made clean breast of his offence. This means that Joshua:  
 (A) ran away (B) made friends with the other offenders  
 \*(C) told the whole truth (D) pleaded innocence
388. When Shola was discharged from hospital she was a shadow of her former self. This means that she:  
 (A) looked like a shadow (B) was withdrawn (C) had changed a little  
 \*(D) was thin and weak
389. Osinimu can be stubborn yet I have a soft sport for her. This means that:  
 \*(A) am fond of Osinimu even though she is stubborn

- (B) alone know how to control Osinimu  
 (C) dislike Osinimu for stubbornness  
 (D) have a cure for her stubbornness
390. The loan was taken on a gentleman's agreement. This means that:  
 \*(A) there was no documentation of the loan  
 (B) the gentlemen witnessed the loan  
 (C) the loan was granted  
 (D) the loan was not to be repaid
391. The first time Albert met Triumph, her beauty caught his eye. This means that:  
 \*(A) Albert recognized Triumph (B) Triumph admired Albert  
 (C) Triumph attracted Albert (D) Albert surprised Triumph
392. My brother's drunkenness often got on my nerves. This means that my brother's drunkenness:  
 (A) disgraced him (B) made him ill \*(C) made me angry (D) offended me
393. Paul is very down to earth. This means that Paul is:  
 (A) a good farmer (B) rather short (C) rough and dirty  
 \*(D) practical and sensible
394. It is obvious that Kola set little store by our friendship. This means that Kola  
 (A) does not remember our friendship \*(B) does not value our friendship  
 (C) thinks we've been friends for too long  
 (D) thinks it's easy to make friend
395. I was struck by the broad sweep of her argument. This means that her argument  
 (A) covered all parts of the subject  
 \*(B) was well presented and in good language  
 (C) focused only on a specific aspect of the subject  
 (D) was poorly presented and no well focused
396. It is really hard to come to terms with going blind. This means that if one goes blind, one  
 (A) finds it easy to accept (B) finds it difficult to accept  
 (C) gradually gets used to it \*(D) has no choice but to adjust

**Complete each of the following sentences with the most suitable option:**

397. Jerome distributed the sweets amongí .  
 (A) they \*(B) them (C) their (D) themselves
398. He forgot to í .. the job was given  
 (A) who (B) whoever (C) that \*(D) whom
399. Ben works for í í . European shipping company  
 \*(A) a (B) an (C) much (D) few
400. Joseph has lost í í blood; he should be taken to the hospital  
 \*(A) a lot of (B) a large number of (C) many (D) a great number of
401. Bisi is certainly the í í of the two men  
 (A) happy \*(B) happier (C) happiest (D) more happy
402. If the jury's verdict is 'not guilty', the defendant will be í .  
 (A) pardoned (B) forgiven \*(C) acquitted (D) indicted

403. When all the items on the agenda had been discussed, the meeting was           .  
 (A) dismissed (B) postponed (C) dissolved \*(D) adjourned
404. We saw a            of lions at the game reserve  
 \*(A) pride (B) family (C) band (D) group
405. Many educationists feel that            punishment should still be retained in schools  
 (A) capital \*(B) corporal (C) corporate (D) physical
406. The river            towards the sea  
 \*(A) meandered (B) rolled (C) ran (D) trickled

**Choose the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the underlined word and that will, at the same time, correctly fill the sentence**

407. Polygamy is very common in Africa, whereas the only acceptable form of marriage in Europe is           .  
 (A) bigamy (B) celibacy (C) polyandry \*(D) monogamy
408. The principal wants us            the motion, so don't oppose it  
 (A) sustain \*(B) support (C) defame (D) applaud
409. He denied that he ever            committing the offence in his earlier statement  
 \*(A) admitted (B) argued (C) emphasized (D) negated
410. The long trek exhausted him so he needed a rest to            himself  
 (A) repose (B) remake \*(C) recuperate (D) rejuvenate
411. Tunde says he always look sober because there is nothing to be            about  
 (A) serious \*(B) excited (C) happy (D) worried
412. My brother adores dogs but he has a very strong            for cats  
 (A) love (B) annoyance (C) attitude \*(D) dislike
413. On our way to Tarkwa Bay the sea was turbulent but fortunately it was quite            on our way back  
 \*(A) calm (B) pleasant (C) motionless (D) rough
414. Though payment of the levy is voluntary it is            for all students to pay tuition fees.  
 (A) essential (B) important \*(C) mandatory (D) optional
415. Emeka complained that while his colleagues were elevated, he was  
 (A) interdicted (B) prompted \*(C) downgraded ((D) suspended
416. The government was accused of implementing policies that favoured the elite instead of the           .  
 \*(A) masses (B) oppressed (C) executive (D) worker

**From words lettered A to D, choose the word or group of words that best completes each of the following sentences.**

417. Everyone must be            by 10.00p.m.  
 (A) over (B) inside (C) on \*(D) in
418. Femi was told not to allow pleasure to interfere           . His duty  
 (A) on (B) over \*(C) with (D) beside
419. The pupils were advised not to laugh            mad people  
 \*(A) at (B) on (C) with (D) over

420. If you want to succeed in life, you will have to shake it your lazy habits  
 (A) against (B) if (C) over \*(D) off
421. You should take good care of your car it . buy another one  
 (A) for you may not be able to (B) suppose you cannot  
 \*(C) due to the fact that you cannot (D) otherwise you cannot
422. Hardly had we arrived it it he left  
 (A) so \*(B) when (C) then (D) that
423. It is high time you it ..smoking  
 \*(A) stopped (B) should stop (C) must stop (D) stop
424. He has stopped drinking it .. ?  
 \*(A) does he (B) hasn't he (C) doesn't he (D) die he
425. it it . way you look at it, Alabi's case is a very bad one  
 (A) Whatever \*(B) Whichever (C) Whenever (D) However
426. It was very clever of the student it ..the problem so quickly  
 (A) to have solved \*(B) having solved (C) to have been solving  
 (D) having been solving

**From the words lettered A-D, choose the word or group of words that best completes each of the following sentences.**

427. Speaking involves expressing the following except  
 \*(A) emotions (B) humour (C) values (D) printed texts
428. A good speech is that which enables the speaker to \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) fulfill (B) evaluate \*(C) communicate (D) concentrate
429. When a speaker speaks, \_\_\_\_\_ are produced  
 (A) voices \*(B) sounds (C) vocal cords (D) noises
430. Another word that can be used for speaking is \_\_\_\_\_  
 \*(A) articulation (B) consonant (C) vowel (D) diphthong
431. During communication, noise can serve as a hindrance to effective \_\_\_\_\_  
 \*(A) feed back (B) listening (C) hearing (D) hearing
431. One of the following is not an element of a speech act.  
 \*(A) locutionary (B) antilocutionary (C) illocutionary (D) perlocutionary

**From the words lettered A to D, choose the word that contains the sound represented by the given phonetic symbol.**

437. /æ/  
 (A) cart (B) bail (C) hate \*(D) cat
438. /l:/  
 (A) say (B) seize (C) kill \*(D) ill
439. /dz/  
 (A) wig \*(B) judge (C) lake (D) death
440. /θ/  
 \*(A) thin (B) tin (C) dose (D) those

**Read this comprehension passage and answer the questions.**

Any education that matters is liberal. All the saving truths and healing



graces that distinguish a good education from a bad one or a full education from a half empty one are contained in that word. Whatever ups and downs the term "liberal" suffers in the political vocabulary, it soars above all controversy in the educational world. In the blackest pits of pedagogy the squirming victim has only to ask, "what's liberal about this?" to shame his persecutors. In times past a liberal education set off a free man from a slave or a gentleman from labourers and artisans. It now distinguished whatever nourishes the mind and spirit from the training which is merely practical or professional or from the trivialities which are no training at all. Such an education involves a combination of knowledge, skills and standards.

So far as knowledge is concerned, the record is ambiguous. It is sufficiently confused for the fact of a filled freak who excels in quiz shows to have passed himself off in some company as an educated man. More respectable is the notion that there are some things which every educated man ought to know; but many highly educated men would cheerfully admit to a vast ignorance, and the framers of curriculum have differed greatly in the knowledge they prescribe. If there have been times when the students at school or college studied the same things, as if it were obvious that without exposure to a common body of knowledge they would not be educated at all, there have been other times when specialization ran so wild that it might almost seem as if educated men had abandoned the thought of ever talking to each other once their education was completed.

If knowledge is one of our marks, we can hardly be dogmatic about the kind or the amount. A single fertile field tilled with care and imagination can probably develop all the instincts of an educated man he can invoke an ancient doctrine which holds that an educated man ought to hand a little about everything and a lot about something.

The little about everything is best interpreted these days by those who have given most thought to the sort of general education and informed individual out to have. More is required than a sampling of the introductory courses which specialists offer in their own disciplines. Courses are needed in each of the major divisions of knowledge of the human ties, the natural sciences, and social sciences of which are organized with the breadth of mind and the imaginative power of competent staffs who understand the needs of interested amateurs. But, over and above, this exciting smattering of knowledge, students should bite deeply into at least one subject and taste its full flavour. It is not enough to be dilettantes in everything without striving also to be craftsman in something.

If there is some ambiguity about the knowledge an educated man should have, there is none at all about the skills. The first is simply the training of the mind in the capacity to think clearly. This has always been the business of education, but the way it is done varies enormously. Marshalling the notes of a lecture is one experience, the opportunity to argue with a teacher is another. Thinking within an accepted tradition is one thing; to challenge the tradition itself is another. The best results are achieved when the idea of the examined life is held firmly before the mind and when the examination is conducted with the zest, rigour and freedom which really stretches everyone's capacities.

The vital aid to clear thought is the habit of approaching everything we hear, everything we are taught to believe with a certain skepticism. The method of winning doubt as an examiner is a familiar one among scholars and scientists, but it is also the best protection which a citizen has against the cant and humbug that surround us.

To be able to listen to a phony argument and to see its dishonesty is surely one of the marks of an educated man. We may not need to be educated to possess some of this quality. A shrewd peasant was always

enough protected against impostors in the market place, and we have all sorts of businessmen who have made themselves excellent judges of phoniness without the benefit of a high-school diploma; but this kind of shrewdness goes along with a great deal of credulity. Outside the limited field within which experience has taught the peasant or the illiterate businessman his lessons, he is not fortified against imposture in all its forms.

441. The main idea of paragraph 1 is:  
(A) liberal education distinguishes a good education from a bad one  
(B) a liberal education is one which nourishes the mind and spirit as opposed to one which trains for the practical  
(C) a liberal education involves practical professional training  
\*(D) for a man to be considered well education, he must have a liberal education.
442. The main idea of paragraph 2 is:  
(A) the record of knowledge is ambiguous  
\*(B) what is meant by knowledge is ambiguous  
(C) knowledge is a mark of educated man  
(D) that before a man is considered educated he must have had exposure to a common body of knowledge.
443. All of these are involved in liberal education except  
\*(A) standards of all types of education  
(B) skills (C) customs of the society (D) knowledge of the past, present and future
444. Concerning the structure of paragraph 3:  
(A) the first sentence can be considered irrelevant  
\*(B) the first sentence can be considered the topic sentence  
(C) the main idea is implied  
(D) the last sentence can be considered the topic sentence
445. Pedagogy in paragraph 1 means:  
(A) the science of teaching (B) theories of education  
\*(C) the techniques of learning (D) the science of learning
446. A learned or knowledgeable man should be:  
(A) familiar with voluminous books at all times  
(B) given some marks on his forehead  
(C) studious always \*(D) well informed
447. Why does the author feel that there is some ambiguity about the knowledge an educated man should have?  
\*(A) because anybody claim to be knowledgeable  
(B) because knowledge is not equivalent to specialization  
(C) because it is not clear what its type or amount should be  
(D) because students don't often know what to say
448. Courses are needed in each of the major divisions of knowledge except  
(A) artificial sciences \*(B) humanities (C) natural sciences  
(D) social sciences
449. The main idea of paragraph 5 is:  
\*(A) there is no ambiguity about what skills an educated man should have  
(B) the best results of clear thinking are achieved when the idea of the established

life is held firmly before the mind and examined in a way which stretches everyone's capacities.

- (C) to think clearly is the first skill that an educated man should have
- (D) training the mind to think clearly has always been the business of education

450. The expression "bite deeply" means  
(A) injure (B) harm \*(C) take strong hold of (D) hook
451. Concerning the structure of paragraph 5, which statement is correct?  
(A) the main idea is stated \*(B) the main idea is implied  
(C) the first sentence is irrelevant (D) the first sentence is the topic sentence
452. The training of the mind should capture  
(A) clear meditation (B) critical thinking \*(C) bright motivation  
(D) double knowledge
453. An essential element of clear thinking is:  
(A) the ability to take whatever you are taught or told without questioning  
(B) the ability to question the truth of whatever you are told or taught  
\*(C) the ability to take down good lectures notes  
(D) the opportunity to argue with a teacher
454. What happens when everyone's capacity is conducted with zest, rigour and freedom?  
\*(A) unbeatable outcomes (B) reliable performance (C) unexpected findings  
(C) good results
455. A "phony argument" is  
(A) a highly-sounding argument \*(B) an argument on the telephone  
(C) a fictitious argument (D) none of the above
456. What is the best protection against the deceitful and dishonest people that surrounds us?  
(A) the use of doubt \*(B) skepticism (C) crookedness (D) faithfulness
457. A man is "gullible" if he is:  
(A) very good at deceiving people (B) unable to think straight  
(C) always skeptical about whatever he is told  
\*(D) easily duped or deceived
458. Sensitivity to unreal quarrel or disagreement is a sign of:  
\*(A) literacy (B) exposure (C) being educated (D) popularity
459. The example of the shrewd peasant and the businessman given in paragraph 8 illustrate the fact that:  
(A) we do not need to be educated in order to be able to detect insincerity in an argument  
(B) many clever people never attended a high school  
(C) it is not always easy to deceive such people  
\*(D) most peasants and businessmen often show sound judgment
460. "Ups and downs" denotes:  
(A) problems (B) good and bad fortune (C) to and fro \*(D) obstacles
461. Authors often develop ideas by means of all these except:  
(A) definition (B) repetition (C) illustrations \*(D) sentences
462. One of these can be used to reinforce and clarify the author's idea  
(A) repetition (B) paragraph (C) definition \*(D) example
463. What can be used to expand a point in writing?  
(A) repetition (B) illustrations \*(C) definition (D) induction

464. This can be used to develop an idea:  
\*(A) information (B) justifying statement (C) clauses (D) paragraphs
465. What is an outlining?  
(A) drawing up a formal detailed plan (B) drawing an informal detailed plan  
(C) written communication \*(D) cogent point of a subject
466. Outlining comes when?  
\*(A) before writing (B) after writing (C) at the tail end of writing  
(D) middle part of writing
467. Outlining functions as:  
\*(A) a source of analysis and speculations (B) analysis and presentations  
(C) analysis and planning (D) analysis and assimilation
468. The primary objective of outlining is  
(A) summarizing (B) organizing (C) accuracy \*(D) assimilating
469. All these are procedure for outlining except \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) identifying the topic (B) identifying the major sub-divisions of the topic  
\*(C) identifying sub-divisions of major sub-divisions  
(D) identifying the minor sub-divisions of the subject
470. Which of these is not a feature of summary?  
(A) clarity (B) brevity (C) logicality \*(D) lengthy
471. This is the smallest independent form of English Language which represents thought, idea, concept or feeling  
(A) sentence (B) morpheme \*(C) word (D) none of the above
472. In choosing appropriate words in essay writing depends on our knowledge of  
(A) English words and their meanings \*(B) English words and their uses  
(C) English words and their formation (D) English words and their arrangement

**Look for word or phrase nearest in meaning for each of the following idiomatic expressions**

473. Most of the time my principal tells cock and bull stories.  
\*(A) costly (B) unreasonable (C) clever (D) untrue
474. My friend will hate his mother forever because he left him in the lurch in his hour of need  
\*(A) abandoned him (B) punished him (C) disrespected him (D) despised him
475. When you go to a foreign country to study, you will discover that life is not always bed of roses  
\*(A) as pleasant as one thought (B) a bed without roses (C) as expected  
(D) uncomfortable.
476. The vote of thanks which was elaborately moved by the social secretary did not ring true  
(A) was all lies \*(B) was not honest (C) was inaudible (D) was not genuine
477. Writing for newspapers is exciting and lucrative especially when one is a free-lance journalist  
(A) a forthright (B) an eloquent \*(C) an unattached (D) a political
478. After completing half of the journey, all the travelers could do was trudge along

- (A) walk lazily (B) run briskly (C) walk and stop intermittently  
\*(D) walk wearily
479. Most of his observations were wide of the mark  
(A) comprehensive \*(B) irrelevant (C) pertinent (D) unacceptable
480. He has a big heart but he is inept at following a witty conversation  
(A) large (B) huge (C) warm \*(D) placid
481. The crux of the matter is that the president has just become aware of the mismanagement  
(A) the part of the problem that just surfaced (B) the result of the matter  
\*(C) the most important aspect of the problem  
(D) the way to solving the problem
482. I didn't think she could be so easily taken in by his pretences  
(A) flattered \*(B) deceived (C) enamored (D) back mailed
483. He heard the loud noise of the huge air raid siren  
\*(A) wail (B) buzz (C) crack (D) rumble
484. The two sprinters were running neck to neck  
\*(A) exactly level (B) very slowly (C) very fast (D) together
485. It was evident to whoever listened to his speech that he also had an axe to grind  
\*(A) an account to settle with someone (B) a tool or something to sharpen  
(C) a bone to pick with someone (D) a personal objective to achieve
486. The man who gave the closing remarks at the party spoke tongue in cheek  
\*(A) ironically (B) wisely (C) profusely (D) eloquently
487. The doctor insisted on giving all of us prophylactic drugs  
\*(A) curative (B) preventive (C) routine (D) special
488. At that point, the speaker went off at a tangent  
(A) started to run away like a mad person (B) took to lashing out at the audience  
\*(C) began to discuss unrelated matters (D) chose to recall previous decisions
489. Tolu's mother advised him to talk very little because still waters run deep  
(A) his enemies may be listening (B) there is no pride in talking too much  
\*(C) there is wisdom in silence (D) trouble is awaiting
490. Our new Vice-chancellor has stepped off on the wrong foot  
(A) injured his foot while entering his office \*(B) started off badly  
(C) made a costly mistake (D) stepped on the wrong toes

**Complete the followings with appropriate words**

491. Bola is a very beautiful fellow who informs me that he has \_\_\_\_\_  
for handsome boys  
(A) a heart (B) a lip \*(C) an eye (D) a cheek
492. The small girl is \_\_\_\_\_ than her elder sister  
(A) more cleverer (B) very clever \*(C) much cleverer  
(D) much more clever
493. What bothered me about the lecture was that the speaker \_\_\_\_\_ too many irrelevant  
works  
(A) slighted (B) sighted (C) sited \*(D) cited

494. The events reported in the newspaper did not happen years ago, they \_\_\_\_  
 (A) are of recent (B) had happened recently \*(C) are of recent  
 (D) recently happened
495. The University authorities have \_\_\_\_ the students to end the strike  
 (A) called for \*(B) called on (C) called (D) called at
496. \_\_\_\_ are good friends  
 \*(A) He and I (B) I and him (C) I and He (D) He and me
497. When I have appointment with someone, I hate \_\_\_\_ waiting  
 (A) to be keeping (B) for being kept \*(C) being kept (D) in being kept
498. If you don't want to \_\_\_\_ your car to robber, then don't travel in the night  
 (A) loose (B) loss \*(C) lose (D) lost
499. \_\_\_\_ fewer strikes since the profit-sharing schemes were introduced  
 \*(A) there have been (B) there are (C) there were (D) there was
500. His hair needs \_\_\_\_  
 \*(A) cutting (B) to be cutting (C) to cut (D) being cut
501. The wicked boy threw a stone at the bird smashing \_\_\_\_ car  
 \*(A) its (B) it's (C) is (D) its'
502. You can go on; I \_\_\_\_ what you are saying  
 (A) am understanding (B) may be understanding \*(C) understand  
 (D) understands
503. James and Janet love \_\_\_\_ very much  
 (A) themselves \*(B) each other (C) one another (D) each others
504. There is an obvious need toward \_\_\_\_ enemy attacks  
 (A) away (B) against \*(C) out (D) apart
505. The members of the panel were \_\_\_\_  
 (A) discussing about it (B) discussing on it (C) discussing upon it  
 \*(D) discussing it
506. By the end of this year, \_\_\_\_ in this town for eleven years  
 (A) I'm living (B) I'd be living (C) I'll live \*(D) I'd have lived
507. Tosin sent the expensive present to one Sanda of the United African Organization  
 and not to \_\_\_\_ of the Central Bank of Nigeria  
 (A) the Miss Sanda \*(B) Miss Sanda (C) a Miss Sanda (D) Some Miss  
 Sanda
508. Sociologists are concerned with the problem of man in \_\_\_\_  
 \*(A) a society (B) the society (C) society (D) some society
509. "Leave me alone," blurted the angry customer, "I can't \_\_\_\_ with your price  
 hikes"  
 (A) make do \*(B) put up (C) deal (D) make up
510. The teacher invited Akpan and \_\_\_\_ to his office  
 (A) myself (B) me (C) I \*(D) himself
511. The minister can't come today because he has \_\_\_\_ engagement  
 ((A) a former (B) a preceding (C) a prior \*(D) an advance)

512. What saved her was that she \_\_\_\_  
 \*(A) had clinged (B) clung (C) clinged (D) clang) to the boat
513. A very popular ruler is at the \_\_\_\_  
 (A) helms of affair (B) helm of affair (C) realm of affair \*(D) helm of affairs
514. The effort made by the principal to get the students to be serious with their studies \_\_\_\_  
 (A) are appreciated (B) will appreciate (C) is to appreciate  
 \*(D) is appreciated
515. Many students have joined the \_\_\_\_ movement  
 (A) revivalists (B) revival \*(C) revivalist (D) revivalistø
516. The attitude of my students to \_\_\_\_ baffles me  
 (A) pronunciation (B) pronouceation \*(C) pronunciation (D) pronociation
517. It was \_\_\_\_  
 \*(A) they (B) them (C) those (D) theirs) who fought the civil war
518. The plaintiff \_\_\_\_  
 (A) asked (B) begged (C) demanded  
 \*(D) prayed the court to restrain the defendants from further action
519. The choice to go to the University or not is \_\_\_\_  
 (A) yoursø (B) your \*(C) yours (D) yourø
520. One of the \_\_\_\_  
 (A) school of thought suggests (B) schools of thought suggest  
 (C) school of thoughts suggested  
 \*(D) schools of thought suggests) selective marking of errors.
521. All these are important in the pronunciation of sound except  
 (A) lungs (B) teeth (C) tongue \*(D) neck
522. How many vowel sounds do we have altogether in English Language?  
 (A) 18 (B) 40 \*(C) 20 (D) 5
523. Vowel sounds are sub-divided into  
 (A) syllable and rhythm \*(B) pure and diphthong (C) monotony and pure  
 (D) stress and structure
524. Identify the primary stress in this word -accomodationø  
 (A) acCOmmodation (B) aCCOmodation \*(C) accomoDAtion  
 (D) accoMOdation
525. What is being passed to the decoder in a process of communication?  
 (A) information \*(B) message (C) fact (D) idea
526. What hinders proper dissemination of message?  
 \*(A) noise (B) loud noise (C) common noise (D) none of the above
527. This can be used after a direct question, never after an indirect question  
 (A) semi-colon (B) colon (C) Bracket \*(D) question mark
528. /m/, /n/ and /j/ are examples of  
 (A) voiced sounds \*(B) nasal sounds (C) consonant sounds  
 (D) vowel sounds
529. ~~He canø do itø~~ Is an example of  
 (A) statement (B) factive statement \*(C) emphatic statement

- (D) simple statement
530. One of the very important ingredients for sound speech is  
\*(A) intonation (B) paragraph (C) last consonant (D) spellings
531. The best way of writing date in any form of letter writing is  
(A) day, year and month (B) month, day and year \*(C) day, month and year  
(D) days months and years
532. Unofficial letter is a letter written to  
(A) friends and relatives \*(B) Governors and influential people  
(C) uncles and aunties (D) colleagues and superficial candidates
533. Which one is the most acceptable for the subscription of informal letter?  
\*(A) Yours affectionately (B) Your faithful servant (C) Yours in Christ  
(D) Yours faithfully
534. Colloquial lang, slangs and coinages can feature in  
(A) semi-formal letter \*(B) unofficial letter (C) official letter  
(D) letter to the principal
535. When writing to a friend in another state, what will be the final item before writing date in your address  
\*(A) Your state (B) Your L.G.A. (C) Your postal address  
(D) Your telephone number
536. A letter to your boss when you have an appointment with somebody outside your primary place of assignment can be named as  
(A) an appointment letter (B) an application form (C) a request letter  
\*(D) a letter of absenteeism
537. The best method of presenting or writing a salutation in a formal letter writing is  
(A) Dear Prof. Dele (B) Dr, Prof Dele \*(C) Dear sir (D) Prof
538. \_\_\_\_ rounds off the conclusive aspect of an informal letter  
(A) conscious ending (B) emotional conflict \*(C) emotional ending  
(D) prayers
539. Which of the following has no plural marker?  
(A) wife (B) bench (C) ox \*(D) sheep
540. \_\_\_\_ is the past form of blow  
(A) blown (B) blewn \*(C) blew (D) blownd

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions on it.

It was a sunny day in the month of June. The sun took its rightful position very early. Lending credence to the general feeling that Paul's birthday ceremony was going to be greeted with the blessing of a pleasant climate. The sky looked so bright that Paul insisted on having an open-air party. The habitual doubting Thomases had no dissenting voices or opinions to express. Paul had gone to a great length to ensure a hitch-free party; a party which would remain the talk of the town. Although it was not intended to be free for all, a lot had been done to stamp the occasion on the memories of many people long afterwards.

The bright sun continued to smile. Paul's face beamed with pleasure with every passing moment. Very few of his contemporaries have so succeeded in reaching the top of the ladder. Paul in particular had been an orphan of storm. His father's death during his third year in the secondary school and that of his mother two years later were only two of this orphan's storms. He suffered a physical misfortune when a stockfish machine severed his left middle finger. But Paul did not despair.

The courage to fail is very cheap. Every fool can afford to fail. But it raises one above the herd of cowards and never-do-wells to be up and struggling. The



reward for forbearance in the end is resounding success galore. He had got a good job in one of the country's insurance companies. His pay was good, his promotion had been steady and his prospects seemed bright. At forty, he had a good car and had already bought a house of his own. The world was at his feet!

Now, answer the following questions

541. The event that is expected to take place is \_\_\_\_  
(A) Sunday's wedding (B) Paul's wedding \*(C) Paul's birthday  
(D) Paul's graduation
542. The day can be described as a \_\_\_\_  
(A) Joyful day (B) hopeful day \*(C) memorable day (D) birthday
543. What is the celebrant hoping to celebrate?  
(A) remembrance \*(B) birthday (C) a happy day (D) his father's death
544. Open áair as used in the passage meant \_\_\_\_  
\*(A) an open space (B) to open the air (C) a general place (D) to blow the air
545. The bright sun continued to smile is an example of \_\_\_\_  
(A) simile (B) metaphor \*(C) personification (D) irony
546. Paul's contemporaries refers to \_\_\_\_  
(A) his family \*(B) his friends (C) his siblings (D) his classmates
547. Paul lost his father when he was a \_\_\_\_ year student  
\*(A) third (B) final (C) first (D) fourth
548. Why did Paul's face beamed with pleasure? Because \_\_\_\_  
(A) he was alive (B) he want to celebrate (C) he was aware of the day  
\*(D) he was happy
549. What followed his father's death two years later?  
(A) he got married (B) he graduated \*(C) he lost his mother  
(D) he had a baby
550. A suitable title for this passage could be \_\_\_\_  
(A) Paul's life \*(B) a memorable day (C) a wonderful story  
(D) an orphan's life.
551. ñnever-do-wellsørefers to \_\_\_\_  
(A) orphans (B) frustrated men \*(C) unsuccessful (D) responsible
552. \_\_\_\_severed Paul's middle finger  
(A) soap machine (B) accident (C) trailer \*(D) stockfish machine
553. \_\_\_\_ made Paul to have the world at his feet  
(A) success (B) his orphanage (C) his dead parents \*(D) his job
554. Paul was an \_\_\_\_ worker  
(A) federal (B) office \*(C) insurance (D) unsuccessful
555. ñhabitual doubtingøThomases as used in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_  
(A) a disciple \*(B) an unbeliever (C) Paul's friends (D) Paul's classmates
556. To ñreach the top of the ladderøimplies \_\_\_\_  
(A) to climb a ladder to the last step \*(B) to become successful  
(C) carrying a ladder to the top (D) using a ladder to climb
557. ñEvery fool can afford to failøis an example of \_\_\_\_

(A) simile (B) apostrophe (C) paradox \*(D) irony

558. What physical misfortune did Paul suffered?  
\*(A) he lost his finger (B) he lost his father (C) the death of his mother  
(D) the job he secured
559. What prospect has Paul in life?  
\*(A) the prospect of becoming successful (B) the prospect of being an orphan  
(C) the prospect of losing his parents (D) the prospect of being an insurance  
worker
560. to stamp the occasion meant \_\_\_\_  
(A) to make it real \*(B) to remember the occasion (C) to talk of the occasion  
(D) to destroy the occasion.

**From the words lettered A-D, choose the one to which the given sentence is the appropriate answer.**

561. Uche admitted that he stole the necklace  
(A) Did Uche admitted that he stole the necklace?  
\*(B) Did Uche deny that he stole the necklace?  
(C) Did Uche admit that he kept the necklace?  
(D) Did Uche admit that he stole the money?
562. Sade's father traveled by air to Cairo last week  
\*(A) Did Bade's father travel by air to Cairo last week?  
(B) Did Bade's father travel by road to Cairo last week?  
(C) Did Bade's father travel by air to Kaduna last week?  
(D) Did Bade's father travel by air to Cairo last month?
563. The visiting team WON the cricket match last year.  
(A) Did the home team win the cricket match last year?  
(B) Did the visiting team lost the cricket match last year?  
\*(C) Did the visiting team win the hockey match last year?  
(D) Did the visiting team win the cricket match last year?
564. The police caught five of the robbers yesterday.  
\*(A) Did the police release five of the robbers yesterday?  
(B) Did the neighbours catch five of the robbers yesterday?  
(C) Did the police catch all the robbers yesterday  
(D) Did the police catch five of the robbers last week?
565. Mum has invited six guests to dinner.  
(A) Has Dad invited six guests to dinner?  
(B) Has mum invited six colleagues to dinner?  
\*(C) Has mum invited ten guests to dinner?  
(D) Has mum invited six guests to lunch?
566. Banjo bought his wife an expensive car.  
\*(A) Did David buy his wife an expensive car?  
(B) Did Banjo buy his daughter an expensive car?  
(C) Did Banjo buy his wife a cheap car?  
(D) Did Banjo buy his wife an expensive necklace?
567. Lazy workers often fail as bosses.  
(A) Do industrious workers often fail as bosses?  
\*(B) Do lazy workers sometimes fail as bosses?  
(C) Do lazy workers often succeed as bosses?  
(D) Do lazy workers often fail as subordinates?
568. Adamu is usually hospitable to strangers.  
\*(A) Is Ada usually hospitable to strangers?

- (B) Is Adamu seldom hospitable to strangers?
- (C) Is Adamu usually hostile to strangers?
- (D) Is Adamu usually hospitable to foes?

**From the words or group of words lettered A-D, choose the word or group of words that best completes each of the following sentences.**

569. Okoro \_\_\_\_ to the occasion when he was asked to propose the toast to the bride.  
 (A) stood (B) rose \*(C) lifted (D) climbed
570. The architect did not \_\_\_\_ where the lights were to be put in each room.  
 (A) construct \*(B) specify (C) arrange (D) inform
571. Mary is a friendly sort of person, I took \_\_\_\_ her the first time I met her.  
 (A) on \*(B) for (C) after (D) to
572. Yisa and I asked Ahmadu to allow both of us to put \_\_\_\_ in his house for one night.  
 (A) up (B) on (C) over \*(D) down
573. The boy was seen hitting the girl, but the teacher merely cautioned him and let him \_\_\_\_  
 \*(A) down (B) on (C) through (D) off
574. They often quarreled during the day but they \_\_\_\_ before night  
 (A) set it over (B) made it up (C) passed it over \*(D) put it off
575. The new president and members of his cabinet \_\_\_\_ on a familiarization tour of the corporations.  
 (A) are \*(B) are being (C) have being (D) was
576. It is high time we \_\_\_\_ complaining about our unfortunate situation.  
 \*(A) stop (B) shall stop (C) should stop (D) stopped
577. The president, with members of his cabinet \_\_\_\_ visiting our establishments this afternoon.  
 (A) are (B) was (C) were \*(D) is
578. You had better \_\_\_\_ it, otherwise you will have yourself to blame.  
 (A) do (B) to do (C) to be doing \*(D) done
579. Whenever the baby cried, the mother \_\_\_\_  
 \*(A) sighs (B) will sigh (C) shall sigh (D) sighed
580. Bode and Tunji are very selfish, they care only about \_\_\_\_  
 (A) each other (B) one another \*(C) themselves (D) them
581. Neither John \_\_\_\_ Mary was found suitable for the job  
 (A) with (B) or (C) and \*(D) nor
582. With \_\_\_\_ more patience, you will overcome your trouble.  
 (A) much (B) a little \*(C) little (D) less
583. At that time when the economy was good, a young school leaver \_\_\_\_ easily get a job.  
 \*(A) could (B) can (C) should (D) shall
584. I had occasion \_\_\_\_ Abuja last month  
 (A) for visiting (B) of visiting \*(C) to visit (D) in visiting
585. There are eight chairs in your room, \_\_\_\_?  
 \*(A) aren't they (B) aren't there (C) are they (D) isn't it.

586. We need not take the matter so seriously, \_\_\_\_?  
 (A) needn't we (B) need to do (C) do we? \*(D) need we?
587. Have you any objection \_\_\_\_ him to lunch?  
 (A) to invite (B) with inviting (C) for inviting \*(D) to inviting
588. The teacher sent for you and the class prefect but \_\_\_\_ of you was in the class.  
 (A) both (B) each \*(C) neither (D) two
589. The students bought the new Atlas \_\_\_\_ the advice of their Geography teacher  
 \*(A) on (B) by (C) with (D) at

**Choose the word opposite in meaning to the underlined words.**

590. The students were advised to register for all the compulsory subjects before considering any \_\_\_\_ ones.  
 \*(A) unimportant (B) optional (C) fundamental (D) negligible
591. The shopkeeper will reject your offer if you do not \_\_\_\_ his terms.  
 (A) allow \*(B) request (C) accept (D) condemn (E) commend
592. Abbas was completely sapped after running the Marathon race so he needed something to \_\_\_\_ him.  
 (A) relieve (B) enliven \*(C) release (D) nourish (E) invigorate
593. Most people thought the accused would be convicted but surprisingly he was \_\_\_\_  
 (A) acquitted (B) released (C) sentenced (D) jailed \*(E) pardoned
594. While Emeka received a \_\_\_\_ for doing his work well, Eno was given a reprimand for poor performance.  
 \*(A) gift (B) scholarship (C) promotion (D) compliment (E) punishment.
595. His review of the new book was a blend of condemnation and \_\_\_\_  
 (A) recommendation (B) renunciation \*(C) commendation (D) criticism.  
 (E) enlogization.
596. The leader denied that he held very rigid opinions and mentioned instances when he had been \_\_\_\_  
 (A) tolerant (B) compromising (C) friendly (D) democratic \*(E) flexible.
597. The economy that was buoyant is now \_\_\_\_  
 (A) blenk (B) gloomy (C) unfavourable \*(D) depressed (E) difficult.
598. The old car is durable while the new one looks \_\_\_\_  
 (A) haggard (B) fragile (C) strong \*(D) unreliable (E) delicate.

**After each of the following sentences, a list of possible interpretations of the sentence is given. Choose the interpretation that you consider appropriate for each sentence.**

599. When asked to state her side of the story Bunmi started by beating about the bush. This means that Bunmi.  
 (A) went straight to the point \*(B) was lost in great thought  
 (C) followed a bush path (D) approached the subject without coming to the point.
600. The amount he denoted was small. He said it was his widow's mite. This means that:

- (A) he was a widow (B) he was miserly (C) it was all he could honestly afford  
\*(D) he could have given more
601. The friendship between Segun and Shehu has turned sour. This means that Segun and Shehu are:  
(A) no longer friends (B) still friends \*(C) better friends now  
(D) getting to understand each other.
602. The driver smelt a rat when the policemen asked him to stop. This means that the driver was  
\*(A) reckless (B) suspicious (C) careful (D) offensive
603. The students were advised to face their studies and let sleeping dogs lie. This means that the students should  
(A) obey the authorities \*(B) organize themselves properly  
(C) leave matters as they are now (D) be as watchful as sleeping dogs
604. From the way Ngozi behaves, it is obvious she is a green horn. This means that Ngozi is  
(A) arrogant (B) cautious \*(C) inexperienced (D) uncivilized
605. The economic situation is so bad that many wage-earners are hardly able to make both ends meet. This means that  
(A) people's income exceed their expenditure  
(B) most people are extravagant with their income  
\*(C) people's earnings are not sufficient for their essential needs  
(D) most people engage in activities that bring them extra pay.
606. Since I found out his hypocritical nature, I have been keeping him at arm's length. This means that I  
(A) avoid being familiar with him (B) ignore his advice  
\*(C) report him to the authorities (D) stop visiting him.
607. I knew Okoronkwo's father very well and I must say that his son is a chip off the old block. This means that Okoronkwo  
\*(A) has chosen the same career as his father (B) is very much like his father  
(C) is an extremely different sort of person from his father  
(D) has taken up a different profession from his father's
608. The debating team was warned to make convincing points and not to play to the gallery. This means that the team should not  
(A) be selfish \*(B) underrate opponents (C) be over-confident  
(D) attempt to win cheap popularity
609. I've forgotten \_\_\_\_\_ told me that story  
(A) whom (B) who (C) by whom \*(D) which

**From the list of options A-D, choose the correct answer that suits the question given.**

610. An important feature of a good conversation is \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) stimulus \*(B) channel (C) topic (D) subject-matter
611. Communication is said to be defective if it has no \_\_\_\_\_  
\*(A) feedback (B) message (C) decoder (D) encoder
612. Why do we open up on a conversation topic?  
\*(A) to meet other people (B) to get a response (C) to be happy  
(D) to be engaged
613. A very important factor in communication is \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) noise \*(B) sender (C) language barrier (D) process

614. A good communication can best take place in the \_\_\_\_  
 \*(A) classroom (B) market (C) on road (D) kitchen
615. \_\_\_\_ begins a chain of communication and ends at \_\_\_\_  
 \*(A) encoder/feedback (B) channel/encoder (C) encoder/decoder  
 (D) channel/decoder
616. One of the following distorts a good communication process.  
 \*(A) channel (B) message (C) noise (D) feedback
617. The expected outcome of a communication process is \_\_\_\_  
 (A) message (B) distortion (C) noise \*(D) feedback
618. A very important aspect of a communication process is \_\_\_\_  
 (A) feedback (B) response (C) encoder \*(D) decoder
619. What do teachers expect at the end of a course of study?  
 (A) channel (B) feedback (C) message \*(D) good performance of students
620. \_\_\_\_ is used to end a sentence  
 (A) carret (B) colon \*(C) full stop (D) parenthesis
621. Which of the following is used to itemize in a given sentence?  
 (A) full-stop (B) dash \*(C) semi-colon (D) colon
622. \_\_\_\_ is used to show that a word is not fully written but abbreviated  
 (A) bracket (B) full-stop \*(C) slash (D) parenthesis
623. \_\_\_\_ is used for an expansion in a given sentence  
 (A) dash \*(B) bracket (C) colon (D) full-stop
624. One of the following is used to show an omission.  
 (A) semi-colon \*(B) caret (C) colon (D) slash
625. Which of the following is used to show preference?  
 (A) slash \*(B) caret (C) parenthesis (D) bracket
626. One of the following is used for strong pause in reading  
 \*(A) semi-colon (B) parenthesis (C) bracket (D) comma
627. We make our writing readable, interesting and understandable when we use \_\_\_\_  
 (A) figures of speech (B) literary terms \*(C) punctuation marks  
 (D) simile.
628. Neither James \_\_\_\_ Esther will write the paper  
 (A) or \*(B) nor (C) and (D) with
629. Sola said either Philips \_\_\_\_ his brother will pay the money  
 (A) nor (B) with (C) and \*(D) or
630. Good letter-writing usually begins with \_\_\_\_  
 (A) introduction \*(B) address (C) body (D) complementary close
631. Letter writing is an act of \_\_\_\_  
 \*(A) communication (B) conversation (C) relationship (D) interference
632. Slangs and informal speeches are allowed in \_\_\_\_  
 \*(A) informal letter (B) formal letters (C) semi-formal (D) all the forms
633. A formal letter usually begins with an \_\_\_\_  
 (A) salutation (B) greeting \*(C) opening (D) conclusion

634. The complementary close of \_\_\_\_ letter requires a signature.  
 (A) a semi-formal letter    \*(B) a formal letter    (C) an informal letter  
 (D) all the letters
635. The content of a good letter is usually divided into \_\_\_\_\_parts.  
 (A) five    \*(B) six    (C) three    (D) one
636. \_\_\_\_ does not allow for the kinds of familiarity in \_\_\_\_  
 (A) a formal letter/an informal letter    (B) a formal letter/a semi-formal letter  
 \*(C) an informal letter/a formal letter    (D) an informal letter/a semi-formal letter
637. A letter would normally speak for the \_\_\_\_  
 \*(A) recipient    (B) public    (C) writer    (D) people
638. The content/body of a letter usually contains\_\_\_\_  
 (A) some points    (B) the address    \*(C) the conclusion  
 (D) the intention of the writer.
639. The complementary close of the formal letter is different from that of an informal letter in that\_\_\_\_  
 (A) one contains the signature and full name of the writer and the other does not  
 (B) both ends in -yours sincerely  
 (C) one does not require the full particulars of its writer and the other does  
 \*(D) both are not different in any way.

**Read the passage below and answer the questions following it.**

With the acceptance of civilization, most of the African past was forgotten. The African heritage was lost or rather traded for the white-man's ways. Things that would have thrilled our forefathers are now looked upon by the jet age youths as old fashioned or just plain boring. However, the New Yam Festival in my village Ohang in Obudu Local Government Area of Cross Rivers State is still a thriller.

Each year the sons and daughters of Ohang and other neighbouring villages converge at Obudu market square the venue for the annual New Yam Festival. The origin of this festival dates back to when the first group of settlers in the region fled to the Obudu plateau and decided to dwell there. Tradition has it that the very first celebration was held at the summit of the Obudu plateau, and that the joy and merriment shared amongst the people were enough to pull the heavens down.

The 1998 Obudu New Yam Festival which I witnessed on Saturday the 21<sup>st</sup> of October, was a very exciting one. It was full of actions, songs, dances and merriment. The preparations for the festival commenced on the Friday preceding the festival. Very early on that day, all the able-bodies left for the farms to harvest their first yams. At dusk the men and their children were seen carrying numerous tubers of yams on their heads. They all smelt of sweat and grime or a sure sign of work well done. As is the usual custom, half of the harvested yams was deposited at the market square by the men, while the other half was kept at home for their families' use.

At about 9.00p.m. on that same day, while the men gathered around the village square to discuss the proceedings for the following day, the women put finishing touches to their cooking arrangements. On the part of the youths, while the boys got their masquerades ready, the teenage girls (my group) rehearsed their song and dance steps.

At 12 noon prompt on the actual festival day, the arena for the festival teemed with life. Then at about 12.10p.m. the Osu (the chief) and his entourage marched elegantly into the arena. The festival could not start

without the presence of the chief. The chief and his followers looked very colourful in their regalia ó a wonderful blend of colours ó jet black, turquoise, orange, sky blue, ox red and silver. The Osu's outfit outshone all the others in its attractiveness.

Soon, the chief made his speech amidst several praise names. He was for instance called, 'the cock that crows in the morning and silences all the other,' 'the lion that roars in the forest making elephants urinate.' At each proclamation, the Osu smiled broadly and waved his leather fan.

After the chief's speech, was the masquerade display by the boys. While some masquerades looked fierce and muscular, others looked beautiful and feminine. Some bellowed, while others roared like lions. While some limped, others galloped or moved at snail speed. The most thrilling of the masquerades was the Ogban masquerade group. It so thrilled the crowd by its acrobatic displays and gyrating movements, that involuntarily the crowd joined it in dancing and singing.

After the masquerade display, was the dance of the maidens. When we appeared, there was a lot of whistling and clapping. Being the lead singer and dancer, I was a bit nervous, but after taking a deep breath, I found out that it was easy to display my talents after all. Our costumes and dance were acclaimed by honest observers, to be the best in the state.

Finally came the event ó the eating of the food. The women brought out mountains of food in different bowls and basins. The food was various assortments of yam dishes ó pounded yam, yam porridge, fried yam, yam and stew, and yam pepper soup. Everything ate and drank to his satisfaction and for once even children were allowed to drink palm wine. The merriment continued till 6.00p.m., when the chief finally declared the festival over.

The New Yam Festival is of utmost importance to my people. First, it is the only time in the year when my village and the neighbouring ones congregate to thank God for His protection, support and provision. Secondly, it is a time when the people get to know one another better thereby helping to enthrone peace and harmony in the community.

I really did enjoy this last festival. It even gave me inner-pride, for it made me realize that I had a heritage to be proud of and not to be abandoned due to the so-called modern civilization.

Questions: Choose the correct answer from options A-D.

640. A suitable title for the passage is:  
(A) Ohang festival \*(B) The Yam Festival (C) A local festival in my village  
(D) The custom of my people
641. According to the passage, the Ohang New Yam Festival was celebrated \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) biennially (B) fortnightly \*(C) annually (D) every other year
642. The above passage is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ essay.  
(A) expository \*(B) descriptive (C) argumentative (D) explanatory
643. New Yam Festival was repeated so many times in the passage for purposes of \_\_\_\_\_  
\*(A) emphasis (B) contrast (C) exemplification (D) illustration
644. The topic sentence of paragraph seven (7) is \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) sentence 2 (B) sentence 4 \*(C) sentence 1 (D) sentence 5
645. The festival according to the writer start at about \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) 12 noon (B) 9.00p.m (C) 6.00p.m \*(D) 12:10 p.m.



646. Another word for Osu as used in the passage is \_\_\_\_  
 (A) slave (B) outcast (C) king \*(D) chief
647. ðthe cock that crows in the morning and silences all the otherð is used for \_\_\_\_  
 (A) contrast (B) illustration \*(C) exemplification (D) explanation
648. í öpounded yam, yam porridge, fried yam, yam and stew, and yam pepper soupö, is used for \_\_\_\_  
 (A) explanation \*(B) illustration (C) contrast (D) description
649. One major methods employed in developing the essay is\_\_\_\_  
 (A) illustration (B) explanation \*(C) description (D) exemplification
650. A linking device used in paragraph 8, sentence 3 is \_\_\_\_  
 (A) and \*(B) but (C) Being (D) that
651. The topic sentence for paragraph nine (9) is \_\_\_\_  
 (A) sentence 2 (B) sentence 3 (C) sentence 4 \*(D) sentence 1
652. ñSoonø as used in the first sentence of the second paragraph is used to indicate \_\_\_\_  
 (A) conclusion (B) alternative \*(C) time (D) result
653. ñFinallyø used in the ninth (9<sup>th</sup>) paragraph is used to indicate\_\_\_\_  
 (A) consequence (B) result \*(C) conclusion (D) additional information
654. ñThe lion that roars in the forest making elephants urinateø is used  
 (A) logically (B) meaningfully \*(C) figuratively (D) illogically
655. õgyratingö as used in the last sentence of paragraph seven (7) is a \_\_\_\_  
 \*(A) descriptive word (B) idiomatic word (C) figurative word  
 (D) explanatory word
656. The general mood of the writer is that of  
 \*(A) excitement (B) fulfillment (C) uncertainty (D) certainty
657. The main setting of the events in the passage is in  
 (A) Ohang (B) Cross River State (C) Obudu \*(D) Obudu market square
658. The name of the chief in the passage is  
 (A) Osu (B) Oghan \*(C) not mentioned (D) Ohong
659. One word that can be used to replace ñwhistling and clappingø as used in the passage is \_\_\_\_  
 \*(A) applause (B) felicitation (C) excitement (D) approval
660. One of the following is a productive skill.  
 (A) listening \*(B) writing (C) reading (D) organizing
661. Every writing task must have \_\_\_\_  
 \*(A) a context of situation (B) a writer (C) a logical background  
 (D) a broad and universal setting
662. Choosing a topic is one the characteristics of \_\_\_\_  
 (A) editing (B) writing \*(C) pre-writing activities (D) printing activities
663. Selecting ideas is a characteristic of  
 \*(A) pre-writing activities (B) writing (C) editing (D) choosing a topic
664. A writer must have \_\_\_\_ right from the beginning of the writing task

- (A) good language grasp    \*(B) a sense of purpose  
(C) a sense of originality    (D) a sense of principles of writing
665. After pre-writing activities, the next step in the writing process is \_\_\_\_  
\*(A) writing (B) editing (C) having a sense of audience  
(D) brainstorming for idea
666. One of the basic requirements of a good writing is \_\_\_\_  
\*(A) emphasis (B) illustration (C) composing (D) exemplification
667. \_\_\_\_ handles the interactional and transactional aspects of writing  
(A) crafting (B) composing (C) planning \*(D) communicating
668. One of the qualities of a good writing is \_\_\_\_  
(A) having a sense of style (B) determining essay type  
(C) evaluating one's work \*(D) accurate expression of meaning
669. Writing can be defined as \_\_\_\_  
\*(A) a productive skill in language (B) process of communication  
(C) a process of composing ideas (D) a process of organizing materials
670. \_\_\_\_ is a post-writing activity  
(A) composing (B) crafting (C) drafting \*(D) editing
671. \_\_\_\_ conditions the thinking process, thereby ensuring an efficient write-up  
(A) conducting interview (B) reading \*(C) brainstorming for idea  
(D) determining essay type
672. Every writing task begins with \_\_\_\_  
(A) limiting of topic (B) brainstorming for idea \*(C) choosing a topic  
(D) sourcing for materials
673. Once a writer is sure of what to write on the next step is \_\_\_\_  
(A) outlining \*(B) gathering information (C) choosing a topic  
(D) determining his purpose
674. One quality of a dominant thesis is that \_\_\_\_  
\*(A) it must contain a central idea for other ideas to radiate from  
(B) it must be well organized  
(C) it must be found in all the parts of the essay  
(D) it must enhance good writing
675. One of the following is not a function of thesis statement  
(A) it prepares readers for the topic or/and written approach  
(B) it directs the movement and reorganization of all ideas in the essay  
(C) it defines the scope and purpose of the essay  
\*(D) it provides adequate information for the writer
676. Points can be organized in the following sequences except one  
(A) spatial \*(B) global (C) chronological (D) cause and effect
677. \_\_\_\_ is regarded as a structured detailed statement of the essential contents and representation of the organizational pattern of the written text  
(A) an essay (B) a letter \*(C) an outline (D) a comprehension
678. One way outlining is important for the writing process is that  
\*(A) it allows for a logical and an orderly presentation of materials  
(B) it states the obvious (C) it is concise and precise  
(D) it is lucid and incisive.
679. A good outline must be \_\_\_\_

- (A) innovative    \*(B) clear    (C) forceful    (D) easy to read
680. One of the following is not a quality of a good outline  
 (A) brevity    (B) accuracy    (C) orderliness    \*(D) relativity
681. One of the following is not a type of essay  
 \*(A) explanatory    (B) expository    (C) narrative    (D) descriptive
682. When a letter contains two addresses, it is called  
 (A) friendly letter    (B) informal letter    \*(C) formal letter    (D) official letter
683. Letter heading is one feature of \_\_\_\_  
 (A) an informal letter    \*(B) a formal letter    (C) a friendly letter  
 (D) a personal letter
684. Date is written immediately below \_\_\_\_  
 (A) the salutation    (B) the greeting    (C) the complementary close  
 \*(D) the address
685. "My dear" is an example of \_\_\_\_  
 (A) the complimentary close    (B) a friendly letter    \*(C) the salutation  
 (D) an informal
686. The body of a business letter has \_\_\_\_ main parts  
 (A) two    \*(B) four    (C) three    (D) five
687. The address of the addressee is normally written at the \_\_\_\_ of the letter  
 \*(A) left side    (B) right side    (C) center    (D) central corner
688. "Yours faithfully" is used for \_\_\_\_  
 \*(A) a formal letter    (B) an informal letter    (C) a friendly letter  
 (D) a personal letter
689. An argumentative essay is a type of \_\_\_\_  
 (A) narrative    (B) descriptive    (C) exposition    \*(D) debate
690. The main idea of a paragraph is contained in the \_\_\_\_  
 (A) transitional sentence    \*(B) topic sentence    (C) complete sentence  
 (D) body of the essay
691. Speaking is seen as a \_\_\_\_  
 \*(A) productive skill    (B) receptive skill    (C) interactive skill  
 (D) communicative skill
692. One major function of speech is \_\_\_\_  
 (A) interlocution    (B) sensitization    \*(C) communication    (D) justification
693. One of the following is not a speech delivery type  
 (A) impromptu delivery    (B) memorized delivery  
 (C) extemporaneous delivery  
 \*(D) conventional delivery
694. A person who initiates a discussion is called \_\_\_\_  
 (A) a decoder    \*(B) an encoder    (C) a speaker    (D) an initiator
695. One of the following is not a delivery problem  
 \*(A) ungrammaticality    (B) hesitation    (C) jittering    (D) stuttering
696. Features of bad organization in speech include the following except one  
 (A) illogical sequencing    (B) frequent and uncontrolled topic shifts

- \* (C) language instability (D) drift or deviation
697. One of the qualities of bad expression include  
 \*(A) analogizing (B) hesitation (C) false start (D) feed back lethargy
698. One of the modalities that controls speech communication is  
 \*(A) speech function (B) organization (C) brainstorming (D) personalization
699. One of the effective delivery strategies is  
 \*(A) demonstration (B) timing (C) comportment (D) complement
700. The following are principles of persuasive speaking except\_\_\_\_  
 (A) create a vivid picture (B) generate true emotion  
 \*(C) oral presentation (D) unity and steadfastness of purpose

**From questions 701 to 710, choose the interpretation that you consider most appropriate for each sentence**

701. Kunle was on tenterhooks until the examination results were announced. This means that Kunle was  
 (A) unhappy about the examination (B) suspended from school  
 \*(C) anxiously waiting for the results (D) set an example
702. The military leader blazed the trail by handing power to civilians. This means that the leader  
 (A) resigned from the army (B) supported civilian ideals  
 (C) was against the army \*(D) set an example
703. Life is all about give and take. This means that  
 \*(A) people should be willing to compromise (B) life gives and takes  
 (C) life is about gifts (D) any gift should be accepted
704. Jumai's life was in danger but now she has turned the corner. This means that Jumai  
 (A) has given up hope of recovery (B) has worsen her situation  
 \*(C) is recovering (D) has died
705. It is unwise for politicians to make off-hand statements to journalists. This means that politicians  
 (A) should insist on their interviews being recorded  
 (B) would be wise not to speak to journalists  
 (C) should not make any statement to journalists  
 \*(D) should be sure of whatever they say
706. The dentist told his patient that the tooth ache would pass off when he took some aspirins. This means that  
 (A) the tooth would automatically drop off \*(B) the pains would subside  
 (C) the pains would spread to other teeth (D) the pains would worsen
707. The students made such a noise in the class that the teacher read them the Riot Act. This means that the teacher  
 (A) punished all the students (B) instigated the students to riot  
 \*(C) warned the students to stop the noise or get punished  
 (D) read the schools rules and regulations to the students
708. When I went on leave I asked Mr. Bamson to hold the forte. This means that I asked him to  
 (A) defend me \*(B) act in my absence (C) protect my position  
 (D) be strong in my absence
709. The senator's house is the word in comfort. This means that the senator  
 \*(A) has the most comfortable house (B) speaks about the comfort in his house

(C) owns the last house on comfort street (D) has a house that is not comfortable

710. I was given a standing ovation for my outstanding performance  
\*(A) everyone stood up to clap for me  
(B) everyone stood to catch a glimpse of me  
(C) everyone congratulated me (D) I was asked to stand up

**From the options letter A to D choose the option that best completes each of The following sentences**

711. To be alive after such a serious accident \_\_\_\_ a celebration  
\*(A) is called from (B) calls for (C) has been called for (D) call for
712. She does not remember ever \_\_\_\_ a tiger  
(A) to see (B) to have seen \*(C) seeing (D) having to see
713. The Commissioner for Education with his secretary \_\_\_\_ expected yesterday  
(A) are \*(B) was (C) were (D) is
714. No \_\_\_\_ person will do that  
(A) matured (B) maturing \*(C) mature (D) matures
715. But for the timely intervention of the police, the kidnapper \_\_\_\_ by the angry mob  
(A) will be lynched \*(B) would have been lynched (C) would be lynched  
(D) will have been lynched
716. I \_\_\_\_ your father, I would call the police  
(A) have been (B) am (C) will be \*(D) were
717. You had better \_\_\_\_ the examination  
(A) written \*(B) write (C) wrote (D) writing
718. Yesterday, I \_\_\_\_ on the beach for half an hour  
(A) lain \*(B) lay (C) lie (D) lied
719. The maid denied \_\_\_\_ her mistress's money  
(A) to stealing (B) stolen (C) to have stolen \*(D) stealing
720. One of the victims \_\_\_\_ rushed to the nearest hospital  
\*(A) was (B) have been (C) were (D) were being
721. When I was in school, borders \_\_\_\_ very early every morning  
(A) are arising (B) have risen \*(C) had to rise (D) have to rise
722. \_\_\_\_ of the two girls sang sweetly  
(A) every one \*(B) each (C) some (D) all
723. He \_\_\_\_ not retort when I am speaking  
\*(A) dare (B) dares (C) dared (D) will dare
724. It is you and John who \_\_\_\_ wanted  
(A) is \*(B) are (C) was (D) will
725. Please go on I \_\_\_\_ you  
(A) am hearing (B) hear \*(C) can hear (D) was hear
726. By this time next year I \_\_\_\_ here for ten years  
(A) have worked (B) had been working (C) would have worked  
\*(D) will have been working
727. The seeds \_\_\_\_ in the misery before they were transplanted last week  
(A) germinate \*(B) had germinated

- (C) have germinated (D) would germinate
728. It is hoped that the new house \_\_\_\_ completed next year  
(A) has been (B) is being (C) had been \*(D) will be
729. The man asked me \_\_\_\_  
(A) who am I? (B) that who are you? (C) who I am \*(D) who I was
730. Neither Obi nor Jumoke \_\_\_\_ present at the meeting  
\*(A) was (B) were (C) have been (D) are
731. The president and members of his cabinet \_\_\_\_ on a familiarization tour  
corporations  
\*(A) are (B) are being (C) have being (D) was
732. The teacher sent for you and the class prefect but \_\_\_\_ of you was in the class  
(A) both (B) each \*(C) neither (D) two
733. The president with members of his cabinet \_\_\_\_ visiting our establishment  
this afternoon  
(A) are (B) was (C) were \*(D) is
734. One does not normally expect problems but \_\_\_\_ come  
(a) it does \*(B) they do (C) they did (D) it will
735. Many people were invited to the party but \_\_\_\_ were catered for  
(A) a few (B) several (C) a little \*(D) few
736. All the \_\_\_\_ are holding an emergency meeting behind closed doors  
\*(A) Heads of states (B) Heads of state (C) Head of states  
(D) Head of state
737. The children inherited many houses from their father but they have sold of \_\_\_\_  
(A) them of nearly all (B) them nearly all of \*(C) nearly all of them  
(D) all of them nearly
738. I expect everybody to respect \_\_\_\_  
(A) itself (B) ourselves \*(C) himself (D) oneself
739. Moji says she is better at maths \_\_\_\_  
(A) as me \*(B) than I am (C) as I am (D) with me
740. Both questions are alternatives, you answer \_\_\_\_ one \_\_\_\_ the other  
(A) neither, nor (B) both, or (C) neither, or \*(D) either, or
741. Which of these is not a language skill?  
(A) reading (B) listening \*(C) thinking (D) riding
742. Listening can be described as  
\*(A) a purpose-driven activity (B) the least important of the language skills  
(C) an effortless activity (D) being passive
743. What is the natural order of acquisition of language skills?  
(A) Writing, Listening, Speaking and Reading  
(B) Reading, Speaking Writing and Listening  
\*(C) Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing  
(D) Speaking, Reading, Listening and Writing
744. All these are components of listening except  
\*(A) Appellative Listening (B) Marginal Listening

- (C) Analytic listening (D) Appreciative listening
745. Which of the following option is false for marginal listening?  
 (A) It is a partial listening (B) It is all involving \*(C) One does not listen at all
746. Which of the following option is false for analytic listening?  
 \*(A) It is partial listening (B) The message is clear  
 (C) It is critical listening
747. One of the following is not a primary listening process  
 (A) focusing \*(B) gisting (C) accepting (D) storing
748. All the following options except one are functional listening skills  
 (A) Listening for the main ideas \*(B) Listening to side talks  
 (C) Distinguishing between facts and opinion (D) Listening for relevant points
749. Listening for specific purposes involve  
 \*(A) Listening for specific tasks (B) Listening for relevant purposes  
 (C) Listening for specific statements
750. All of the following are listening aids except  
 \*(A) Physiological aids (B) Psychological aids (C) Procedural aids  
 (D) Mechanical aids
751. Which of these is not a problem arising from classroom situation?  
 (A) noise from other learners  
 (B) Missing important gestures and facial expressions from the speaker  
 (C) inability to take notes because of lack of space  
 \*(D) hearing things different from what is being said
752. Which of these is one of the procedural tips?  
 (A) question tips (B) monitoring tips \*(C) pre-listening tips (D) revision tips
753. Which of these is not a post-listening tip?  
 \*(A) monitor your attentiveness (B) revise your notes as soon as possible  
 (C) fill in any blank space (D) ask relevant questions
754. Writing requires all of the following except  
 (A) choosing a topic (B) brainstorming \*(C) cajoling (D) focus
755. Speaking is all but one of the following  
 (A) a verbal mode of expression (B) involves the use of sounds  
 \*(C) passive (D) purposeful
756. Which of the following option is not an organ of speech?  
 (A) teeth \*(B) ear (C) nose (D) lips
757. Organs of speech are used for  
 (A) speech perception \*(B) speech production (C) speech development
758. The lungs  
 (A) are speech organs (B) provide the required air stream  
 (C) determines the character of sounds produced \*(D) all of the above
759. All of the following are speech components except  
 \*(A) words (B) consonants (C) vowels (D) stress
760. Which of the following is not an oral sound?  
 \*(A) /e/ (B) /k/ (C) /w/ (D) /0/
761. Consonants are sounds produced with  
 (A) obstruction at the nasal cavity (B) free flow of air

- (C) obstruction at the back of the tongue  
 \*(D) obstruction at a point in the vocal cavity
762. Writing is all of the following but one  
 (A) a process (B) an interaction \*(C) passive (D) productive
763. All of the following are writing activities except  
 (A) composing (B) writing \*(C) pre-writing activities (D) editing
764. Effective communication in writing involves all but one of the following  
 (A) having a sense of audience  
 \*(B) getting and organizing relevant materials from the writing task  
 (C) choosing the appropriate register (D) determining essay type
765. A good writing should have  
 (A) an accurate expression of meaning  
 \*(B) an inaccurate organization of linguistic forms  
 (C) a sense of audience (D) a sense of direction
766. An unplanned writing is all but one of the following  
 \*(A) purposeful (B) directionless (C) boring (D) wordy
767. Writing is  
 (A) interesting \*(B) complex (C) systematic (D) natural
768. All of these are types of writing except  
 \*(A) comprehensive writing (B) argumentative writing (C) descriptive writing
769. Expository writing involves  
 \*(A) explaining a process (B) accounting for what has happened  
 (C) explaining the attitude of the an author (D) reasoned discussion
770. All letters involve all but one of the following  
 (A) salutation (B) date (C) complimentary close \*(D) receiver's address
771. Report writing is not an account of something  
 (A) seen (B) heard \*(C) read (D) investigated
772. A report is written after  
 (A) a meeting (B) a field work \*(C) an experiment (D) an argument
773. Written reports may come in form of all but one of the following options  
 \*(A) invoice report (B) progress report (C) annual report (D) memorandum
774. Minutes of meeting are all but one of the following  
 (A) account of time spent (B) account of proceedings (C) reported in the past  
 \*(D) verbatim records of the meeting
775. Which of the following is not a constituent of minutes?  
 \*(A) salutation (B) attendance (C) matters arising (D) any other business
776. Fieldwork report involves all but one of the following  
 (A) procedures \*(B) matters arising (C) observations (D) evaluation
777. Laboratory report is written after  
 \*(A) a scientific experimentation (B) a fieldwork (C) an observation
778. All of these but one are features of media report  
 \*(A) it must be subjective (B) it must be factual (C) it must have a source  
 (D) it must have a headline
779. Which of the following is a correct arrangement of language skills?



- (A) speaking, listening, writing, reading (B) listening, reading, speaking, writing  
 \*(C) listening, speaking, reading, writing (D) speaking, writing, reading, listening
780. Which of the following option is not true of writing?  
 (A) it is a secondary skill (B) it is a productive skill  
 (C) it is an interactive activity \*(D) it is a receptive skill
781. Which of the following is not a function of an outline?  
 (A) points out main topics, sub-topics and their inter-relationship  
 \*(B) ensures smooth transition from one paragraph to another  
 (C) provides an organization plan to follow  
 (D) allows for a logical and orderly presentation of materials
782. Which of the following statements is applicable to minutes writing?  
 (A) every word spoken at a meeting must be recorded  
 (B) the reporter may sometimes misquote a person's view  
 \*(C) only the main ideas of the discussion are recorded  
 (D) in verbatim reports of meetings, we use reported speech
783. Which of the following do you consider the best general statement for an essay titled: 'underdevelopment in third world countries'?  
 (A) underdevelopment is manifested in living standards  
 (B) underdevelopment is caused by lack of technologies advancement  
 (C) Nigeria an example of an underdeveloped country  
 \*(D) Underdevelopment is a major feature of third world countries

**In questions 784-791, choose the best option to complete the gap in each questions.**

784. The receptive skills of language are \_\_\_\_  
 \*(A) listening and reading (B) speaking and listening (C) listening and writing  
 (D) writing and reading
785. Structuring the essay, putting words together and arranging paragraphs are called \_\_\_\_  
 (A) grafting \*(B) crafting (C) drafting (D) thrashing
786. Brainstorming, researching, organizing and choosing correct register are \_\_\_\_ activities  
 (A) pro-writing \*(B) pre-writing (C) post writing (D) actual writing
787. A paragraph discusses \_\_\_\_ idea  
 \*(A) only one (B) two (C) three (D) no
788. The topic sentence \_\_\_\_ of a paragraph  
 \*(A) sums up the central idea (B) discusses the final idea  
 (C) refutes the main point (D) contrasts the central point
789. The correct tense to use in a descriptive essay is \_\_\_\_  
 (A) present perfect (B) past perfect (C) present progressive  
 \*(D) simple present
790. The brain is perched like a flower on the top of a slender stalk which is in a six-foot man, it is not quite a yard long  
 (A) narrative \*(B) descriptive (C) expository (D) argumentative
791. With a stab of his foot on the gas pedal the driver shot ahead, leaving behind a jet of thick smoke.  
 \*(A) expository (B) argumentative (C) descriptive (D) narrative

